

## INTERNATIONAL

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**Dublin Regime Could Fall on Bill for the IRA**

By Alvin Shuster

DUBLIN, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The Irish government encountered bitter fight in Parliament today over its bill for wide powers to sit and convict members of the Irish Republican Army.

Admittedly on IRA terrorists, found the fate of his government hanging in the balance when the two opposition parties decided

to oppose the new emergency powers. With the ruling Fianna Fail

representing only a minority in the Parliament, opposition

votes could lead to a serious defeat for the government and the prospect of immediate general elections.

As debate went into the night, demonstrators gathered outside the Parliament building and other government offices to protest the bill and the six-month sentence handed to Sean MacStiofain, the leader of the militant Provisional wing of the IRA. Mr. MacStiofain, who broke a 10-day fast yesterday with water and tea, had more water today but continued his hunger strike.

As hundreds of supporters of the Provisional wing marched in pouring rain over 1,000 police and some 600 troops in riot gear stood by, reportedly equipped with crowd-dispersing CS gas to prevent any attempt by militants to storm Parliament.

In Parliament, the opposition parties, Fine Gael and Labor, made it clear that their objections

to the new powers did not stem from any sympathy with the IRA. They argued that the existing law was sufficient and that the proposals were "draconian" and infringing basic freedoms.

"The law is unfair, unjust and obnoxious because it would turn our legal system upside down," said Patrick Conner, speaking for the Fine Gael party in the 144-seat Dail, or lower chamber of Parliament.

Not counting the speaker, who votes only in the case of a tie, the ruling party controls the votes of 68 deputies. Fine Gael 50 and Labor 17. There are six independents and one vacancy.

The sweeping proposals, defended by Mr. Lynch and Desmond O'Malley, his 33-year-old minister of justice, would change the rules of evidence to make it easier to convict suspected IRA members.

Mr. Blelloch urged voters to give the slate a clear majority. Our country needs a major cabinet," he said last night. "Our first priority is that the next tomorrow obtain such a majority."

Although 211 candidates of 200 ties tied for the voters' favor, electorates choice was in effect limited to the alternative between so-called conservatives and progressives.

John Uyl, leader of the left party, which is allied to other progressive parties, called Mr. Blelloch's regime—"formed by a coalition of the Catholic party and one liberal and Protestant parties—a 'typical right-wing cabinet.'

Legal experts and government opponents argue that this would shift the burden of proof to the defendant, who would then have to prove he was innocent, in contrast to the traditional concept of "innocent until proven guilty." They charge a defendant could be convicted solely on the word of a senior police officer.

Denying such assertions today, Mr. O'Malley argued that the law was necessary because of serious defects in existing provisions that have permitted many suspects to escape prosecution. He said there would be safeguards, including the right to cross-examine the police officer.

"The men of violence at whom the bill is aimed are the enemies of society," Mr. O'Malley said. "These people like to represent themselves in glowing terms as the heroes and martyrs of a holy war waged in the name of what they call patriotism. The truth is very different, very ugly, very sordid."

Underlying Mr. Lynch's moves is his feeling that public opinion in the Irish Republic is now firmly behind the effort to neutralize the country.

The Dublin-based civil service government control over budget decision-making power it also vowed that the coalition did keep defense expenditures "a reasonable level"—guided by the principle of quality above quantity.

The progressive bloc called for budget cutback of \$100 million, price freeze, cuts in military and labor on wage and tax policies, and increases in minimum wage and pensions.

**Opters Evacuate From Oil Rig**

ESBÆRG, Denmark, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Danish helicopters today evicted all 33 crewmen of the British oil rig Ocean Time, which was to explore in gulf-located fields in the North Sea about 60 miles west of here.

The maritime rescue service of 24 men were transferred to a Danish tender Marie Moenck in the remaining 20 were "town boats."

The rig, owned by Ramrock Ltd. of London, was under way from Norwegian North Sea fields to the Netherlands.

The West German ship Burger was awaiting assistance from another two tugs before trying to tow the 160-ton vessel again, the coast guard said.

United Press International  
WHITE HOUSE TALKS—President Nixon and Henry Kissinger discussing Indochina peace efforts with Nguyen Phu Duc, special emissary of the South Vietnamese president.**Head of N.Y. Construction Workers****Top U.S. Labor Post to Union Chief**

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—

President Nixon today nominated a Democratic union leader to become secretary of labor.

Peter J. Brennan, 64, head of New York's "hardhat" construction workers and a longtime supporter of Mr. Nixon, will replace James D. Hodgson, who has been offered an unspecified post in the "international field."

Mr. Hodgson, labor secretary since July 1, 1970, frequently has clashed with the AFL-CIO's powerful president, George Meany.

Today, Mr. Meany called the selection of Mr. Brennan "a good choice" and said he would be "a very fine secretary of labor."

In announcing the nomination, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said:

"The President feels that Peter Brennan is a man who exemplifies the best character and strength of America's working men and women. He is spirited, self-made and, though he has worked at many different levels in organized labor, he has retained a unique sensitivity to the rank-and-file working man."

While Moscow, seconded by Poland, pushed for speedy decisions at the preliminary talks in Helsinki, the West let it be known it wants safeguards that the conference will be worthwhile.

Soviet Ambassador Victor Malinov proposed a system for European security to be built in three phases: through a ministerial conference, committee work and a "meeting on the highest level" to endorse it.

France, in its policy declaration by Ambassador Gérard André, said the conference should not be a meeting of "blocks."

"Every one of us represents only his own government," Mr. André said in a reference to Romania's position that every state appears equal and sovereign and that there should be no pressure on any state by another.

The French ambassador proposed three phases for working out a system of European security: a full-dress foreign ministers' conference, meetings by committees and commissions and another conference to approve their recommendations. The French proposal was different from the Russian in that it did not suggest the summit.

The West, in initial policy outlines of France and West Germany, voiced the agreed allied position that the conference should not only produce high-sounding peace declarations, but also obtain "confidence-building measures" and a lowering of barriers between East and West for free flow of people and ideas.

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"No surprise," one Western diplomat said after Mr. Malinov's speech. The Russian was the first of the delegation chiefs to address the 34-nation consultative meeting.

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The Soviet Union suggested for the agenda of the proposed foreign ministers' conference three main points:

• A set of principles to determine relations between states in Europe.

• Broadening of trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations as well as co-



Peter J. Brennan

**Second Berrigan Brother Paroled**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP).—

The Rev. Philip Berrigan, 49, serving a six-year sentence for damaging a Baltimore draft board's records, was granted parole by the U.S. Parole Board effective Dec. 20, the board announced today.

The Jesuit priest now in the federal correctional institute at Danbury, Conn., was born in prison since July 5, 1968.

Father Berrigan also has been serving a concurrent three and a half year term for mutilation and destruction of draft records at the

Catonsville, Md. Selective Service office, and an indeterminate and concurrent two-year sentence for smuggling letters out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa.

His full term expires Sept. 14, 1975. With time off for good behavior, his release would have been mandatory on Feb. 15, 1974.

Father Berrigan's priest brother, the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, also convicted of the raid on draft records in Catonsville in 1968, was released on parole earlier this year.

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The night of the 24th-25th, he dashed for the open sea and made it. As soon as he reached international waters, 12 nautical miles at sea, he was immediately picked up by NATO's air and subsurface surveillance. This was easy because the Whiskey had to recharge or use its snorkel to surface or its batteries.

The NATO team then tracked the Whiskey back to the Baltic base from which it probably started.

Norwegian authorities carefully avoided announcing that the object in the Sognefjord was a submarine until Nov. 26, nearly two days after it left. This was done to avoid letting the Whiskey commander know that his escape had been spotted and his passage tracked.

Prime Minister Lars Korvald's government played this affair in

a very low key. Mr. Korvald was conscious of the international implications and told sides privately that he did not want to endanger the Helsinki talks. Whatever the embarrassment to the military, some officials here are clearly relieved that the effort to bring up the Whiskey did not succeed.

But the episode has troubled some of Norway's NATO allies and in confidential talks they are critical of Oslo's failure to employ more aggressive methods. They agree that it was wise not to sink the sub, but they believe that a "sharper" forcing technique should have been used.

These NATO officials think that the episode reflects poorly on alliance defense and suggest at the very least a political insensitivity by the Russian military that can be matched only by the

plane over the Soviet Union in 1960 on the eve of a Paris Big Four conference. That incident led to Nikita Khrushchev's walkout and the end of the meeting.

Much is still not known about the affair here, even the flag that the Whiskey was flying. A great deal is being held secret because the Norwegian response to such a maneuver is thought to be one of the things that the Whiskey was sent to find out. What follows is as much as can now be gleaned from a variety of Western sources and in the face of rigorous security imposed at Husk, the grim, gray concrete headquarters of the Norwegian military.

The Sognefjord is a geological oddity, millions of years old, stretching 120 miles into Norway and thus a logical point at which to place concealed weaponry aimed at Moscow or Leningrad. It is only 300 meters deep at the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

**Near Re-Play of 'U-2 Crisis' Seen in Submarine in Norway Fjord****But Why Would Moscow Want to Endanger Helsinki Security Talks?**

By Bernard D. Nossiter

OSLO, Nov. 29 (WP).—On the afternoon of Nov. 12, shortly before darkness fell, Mons Langeset, a fisherman at Vangsete, saw what looked like a periscope and a ripple of water from something moving below the surface. Vangsete is on the Sognefjord, 60 miles from Lærdal.

That same night, the Whiskey's radar picked up the blip of an unidentified craft. A sailor insisted that he too had seen something strange moving through the water. Probably a whale, he was told. "Perhaps," the sailor replied, "but can you show me a whale with a periscope?"

What they saw, The Washington Post has learned from authoritative Western sources, was a "W" Whiskey Class submarine, produced by and probably under orders from the Soviet Union.

Precisely what the Whiskey was doing deep in Norwegian waters

cannot be stated with certainty. But its movements for 13 days in the Sognefjord indicate that it was on a mission of intelligence and reconnaissance.

In the opinion of responsible

military and diplomatic officials,

the world has quietly passed

through a "U-2 crisis" that could

jeopardize the conference on European security in Helsinki and might even have damaged the growing East-West contacts. This did not happen largely because the Norwegian military did not force the sub to the surface with a periscope?

Another Sub?

There are some indications that

the Whiskey was not the only

foreign sub in the Sognefjord.

Three days after the Whiskey's

location was established and "at-

tacked," contact was made with

what appears to have been a

second sub. The best guess is that it came in to help the first and as a decoy.

The Norwegian government has

a fixed procedure for such in-

trusions in peacetime. The mili-

tary is forbidden to "kill" the

vessel, a relatively easy task.

Instead, the military is ordered to

force the submarine to the sur-

face. One method is dropping hand grenades to sound a warning

and then two or three minutes later, dropping depth charges

three hundred meters from the

craft. This procedure was re-

peatedly employed between Nov.

20 and 24.

But the Whiskey commander

was apparently under orders to

go down with his crew of 60

rather than surface in Norwegian

waters. He docked and dodged

for four days, almost exhausting

the sub's batteries.

Prime Minister Lars Korvald's

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plane over the Soviet Union in 1960 on the eve of a Paris Big Four conference. That incident led to Nikita Khrushchev's walkout and the end of the meeting.

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sensitivity by the Russian mili-

tary that can be matched only by

the American dispatch of a U-2 spy.

## Lindsay Attacks Automobile At World Meeting on Cities

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (Reuters).— Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York said today that the destruction of civilized life in urban areas by the automobile was a symbol of politicians' neglect of big cities and indifference to their plight.

State and central government refusal to become involved in the often desperate problems of the cities has been the mayor's constant theme in the last two days during a conference of the world's largest cities.

The leaders of London, Mos-

cow, New York, Paris and Tokyo are discussing common problems in the hope of finding some solutions. They plan to produce a joint appeal at the end of the three-day meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Lindsay made his criticism during discussion on city traffic problems, in which he said all countries were guilty of over-emphasizing the car as a symbol of progress, of giving insufficient emphasis to public transport and generally leaving the problems to be worked out by local governments.

### Cities Are Victims

"The people of these great cities are victims of insensitive behavior of world politicians... who conduct their chessboard affairs without regard to the civility, decency, welfare and happiness of people in the crowded cities," Mr. Lindsay said.

In the United States, he said state and national capitals deliberately had been built away from big cities so as to leave the latter to their own devices.

"The automobile and the traffic jams and what this has done to the sense of civilized living in the cities is a symbol of this neglect," Mr. Lindsay said.

Moscow's representative, Vladimir Promyslov, said that the Soviet capital did not have a traffic problem but would have one in five years if no action was taken.

He said that much of the road system would be put underground to avoid destroying the city's architectural heritage and keep the air clean.

"Yes, but what is the name of the room?" he asked.

"The Nixon room," she replied, misunderstanding the question.

Sen. Humphrey did not respond.

## Haiti Pardons 60 Prisoners in Latest Reform

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The government granted full pardons yesterday to 60 prisoners and halved the sentences of 29 others, many of whom had been condemned to die for taking part in abortive uprisings.

Although the government of President Jean-Claude Duvalier offered no specific reason for the action, it came as one more step in the sweeping reforms undertaken in the last two weeks.

Mr. Duvalier, 21, who came to power last year after the death of his tyrannical father, François (Papa Doc) Duvalier, made his first major decision on Nov. 15, dismissing his controversial minister of interior and defense, Luckner Cambronne. The ousted minister has since fled into exile in Colombia.

Other decrees followed swiftly, among them a public warning against corruption in government, the closing of a widely criticized blood plasma export firm, the reorganization of security services and the discharge of Cambronne supporters in the government.

Yesterday's amnesty decree was described as pursuant to Haiti's "irreversible" march toward economic and social improvement.

Among those who had been condemned to die were 10 key figures arrested in connection with the attempted invasion of Cap Haitien, on the north coast, in May, 1968, and 19 others seized after a coast guard rebellion two years later.

He also said that 220 kilometers more of subway lines would be added to the present 152 kilometers.

Sir Desmond Plummer, leader of the Greater London Council, said that the British capital was building a ring road system to cut down the pressures on the city center. But this would not be ready for 10 years and, meanwhile, improvements in the reliability and frequency of public transport were essential.

Raoul Moreau, secretary-general of the Paris Prefecture, reported that the French capital wanted to bar the car as much as possible from the city, while considering individual needs. One method would be to penalize motorists through bigger parking fees and raising the price of gasoline.

Sir Desmond also suggested a tax on road use by motorists.

### Premier Meir Thanks Truman for Support

JERUSALEM, Nov. 29 (UPI).— Asserting that "Jews never forget a friend," Premier Golda Meir has thanked former President Harry S. Truman for supporting the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine 25 years ago today.

The cable was sent on the silver anniversary of the vote in the United Nations to partition Palestine so that there could be a Jewish state. The United States supported the move.

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### In the confused French office space market,



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## Letter Bomb Wounds Arab In Germany

### Ex-Guerrilla Leader Injured in Stockholm

ERLANGEN, Germany, Nov. 29 (AP).—A Jordanian medical student, facing possible expulsion for his alleged political activities, was severely injured today when a letter bomb mailed in Lebanon exploded in his hands, police reported.

The explosion maimed Adnan Hammad's hands and wrecked his apartment, police said. Windows were blown out and doors ripped off their hinges.

Police said that Mr. Hammad, 21, was a politically active student and possibly one of the leaders of GUF, an Arab student organization banned by the German government following the Sept. 5 Munich Olympic massacre in which 11 Israelis, five Arabs and a German policeman died.

Mr. Hammad was ordered to leave West Germany, but a court in nearby Ansbach withdrew the order on an appeal from the medical student, who was close to completing his final examinations.

### Man in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29 (UPI).—A former Palestinian guerrilla leader was wounded by a letter bomb this morning, a police spokesman said.

Police inspector Sven Thorander, who refused to identify the Palestinian, said that the man was "struck" by bomb fragments in the chest, right hand, right leg and face.

Inspector Thorander said that his condition was not critical.

### Threat to Rabbi

TEL AVIV, Nov. 29 (AP).—A letter containing an explosive device that was sent to Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren of Israel was a threat by ultra-orthodox Jewish opponents, the religious leader charged today.

Police said that the booby-trapped envelope contained a fuse and a detonator but that it could not have done any damage. It was found by the rabbi's daughter in a letter box at his Tel Aviv residence.

Rabbi Goren has received several threatening letters since he assumed a controversial decision.

In the case, Rabbi Goren convened a special tribunal that decided that two Israeli Jews, a brother and sister, were not illegitimate because a previous marriage by their mother was held invalid. The decision allowed them to be married as Jews.

### 3 Hurt in Tunis

TUNIS, Nov. 29 (AP).—Three postal employees were slightly injured today when a letter bomb exploded in the main Tunis sorting office.

Officials declined to give further details but it was learned that the letter had been posted in Tunis and was destined for Damascus. It was the first such incident in Tunisia.

## Reports of British Vow to Aid Spain Into EEC Stir Storm

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP).—A sudden storm built up in Parliament today over reports that Britain has pledged to back Spanish entry into the European Common Market.

More than 40 opposition Labor members signed motions declaring that no circumstances could justify such British support for a state described as Fascist.

The move followed a visit by Sir Alec Douglas-Home to Madrid during which the foreign secretary was said to have told Spanish leaders that Britain would have no political objection to Spain becoming a member of the enlarged community.

Plainly embarrassed by the development, the Foreign Office declined to confirm or deny the pledge attributed to Sir Alec. Normally, the Foreign Office goes out of its way to correct inaccurate or misleading presentations of British policy.

### Proposals in 1973

In Mr. Lynch's view, peace and reconciliation must come before his goal of unity between the North, which is two-thirds Protestant, and the Republic, which is 98 percent Catholic.

### British Offers Help

The British proposals for the troubled northern province will be announced early next year, sometime before the first anniversary of the reorganization of the Protestant-dominated government in Ulster and the imposition of direct rule from London. Mr. Lynch, who was Prime Minister Edward Heath last week, has apparently been filled in on London's thinking.

The direct-rule decision last year left Mr. Lynch in a position to act in the South without being accused by his own people of depriving the Catholic minority in Ulster of the help needed to overturn a sectarian and oppressive regime in Belfast. London abolished that government.

Since then, Mr. Lynch has taken a series of wary steps leading up to the arrest of Mr. MacStiofain and the new security measures, which represent his toughest move so far. In recent months, for example, the government has placed more than 100 IRA members before special courts on charges ranging from possession of arms to belonging to an outlawed organization.

"But sir, what do you drink?" the marshal was asked.

"Cognac," he replied.

There was a moment's hesitation and then an admission there wasn't any cognac around.

"A factory like this without cognac," Marshal Grechko said, looking astonished. Then, looking at René Ravaud, the president of SNECMA, he added: "You wanted to offer me water! Well I'm going to offer you tea!"

The marshal then had a large samovar unwrapped which he presented to Mr. Ravaud as a gift. The newspaper Le Monde, which reported the incident today, said that the Soviet marshal did it with a broad smile.

### Champagne for a Soviet Marshal Is Water, but Cognac Is a Drink

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP).—"Champagne is water. I don't drink any."

The judgment approaches sacrifice in France, but since it came from Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, who is a guest of the French government, his hosts at the SNECMA aircraft engine plant outside Paris tried another tack.

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John Malachowsky, 13, holding bottles of paint. Associated Press

## 4-Cent Model Plane Paint Rise Irks Boy, \$150,000 Suit Results

WEST BABYLON, N.Y., Nov. 29 (UPI).—Antonette Malachowsky learned last April from her son John, now 13, that he planned to complain to the Price Commission about the four-cent increase in the cost of paint for his model airplanes and rockets.

She told him, "John, I wouldn't bother."

But John, whose \$2 weekly allowance was feeling the pinch, replied, "I'm going to do it."

The eighth-grader's complaint resulted yesterday in a \$150,000 suit by the Justice Department against Testor Corp. of Rockford, Ill., a manufacturer of hobby products.

The suit alleges that the company increased its price on plastic model 20 percent, from 15 to 19 cents a jar, last March 1 and on spray Flu enamel 14 percent, from 80 to 79 cents a can on April 1, in violation of price-control regulations.

An official of Testor said the firm followed Price Commission guidelines in raising prices and that the increase was the first for the paint in 20 years.

Young John said he was "really surprised" by the government's action, explaining: "It just didn't seem like they'd go through the trouble of prosecuting a case over four cents."

The suit seeks restitution through a lowering of prices for as long as is necessary to refund the estimated \$150,000 in excess charges to Testor customers.

## 40 Dissident Are Reporters In Czech Jail

### Chess Grand Master Sees Press in Muni-

MUNICH, Nov. 29 (UPI).—Czech grand master Lubek Fischman said today that about 40 intellectuals are in prison in Czechoslovakia, accused of activities against the regime.

Mr. Fischman, who was released yesterday after several attempts to escape, reported to the authorities he "seem to realize that the situation of the intellectuals has not broken despite the repression here, and are in two minds whether to fall them or to leave the country."

He was jailed several times opposition to the regime took place after the Soviet invasion.

As a result of malnutrition prison, Mr. Fischman said, must receive injections every day and wear a corset to support his spine. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment but was immediately released because of his health and after six months he had special jail before trial.

Mr. Fischman said he had a mouth infection, "about 100 crowns (about \$30) for his travel documents. To raise the money he had to sell his chess library and some furniture. I was allowed to bring his two children with him."

Mr. Fischman said he had paid \$10,000 crown (about \$3,000) for his travel documents. To raise the money he had to sell his chess library and some furniture. I was allowed to bring his two children with him.

Mr. Fischman said he no longer feels himself to be a Communist or Marxist and believes "a better form of socialism" is possible than the regime of Alexander Dubcek, the former Czechoslovak Communist leader.

### Civilized World

Mr. Fischman said of his stay in the West, "I feel relaxed and calm after three and a half years of varied mistreatment to be in the civilized world again."

"It is, however, no feeling of happiness. I will only be happy when I can be back in my home country. I want to return, and I shall return, but not while the present system exists."

Of his chess plans, Mr. Fischman said he hopes to play some simultaneous matches in Holland and take part in a minor tournament in London starting Dec. 15.

## Airlines to Inspect Gift Packages as Hijack Measure

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP).—Christmas gift packages that travelers carry aboard planes during the holiday season may be opened and searched as anti-hijacking measure, airline officials say.

Many flights are expected to be delayed and tempers ruffled by the inspection of millions of packages for smuggled or packages for smuggling.

American spokesman also reported that a Navy flier is missing and believed dead in the crash of an A-6 attack jet.

The plane crashed because of mechanical failure yesterday shortly after takeoff from the carrier Saratoga in the Gulf of Tonkin, the command said. One crewman was rescued.

They said reservation agents are urging travelers to check gifts along with their regular luggage, in which case the packages will not be opened, or to carry Christmas wrapping.

An estimated nine million packages will be carried between Dec. 22 and Jan. 1, and in the event of a hijack, the packages will not be opened, or to carry Christmas wrapping.

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## Kon Limits tes' Fund Pollution nits \$5 Billion, Congress Sum

Peter Braestrup  
INGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—The Nixon administration announced yesterday that it plans to commit \$5 billion to the through mid-1974 for new treatment plants—less than funds set by Congress in Water Pollution Control

water released by the Environmental Protection Agency, it Nixon said, in part:

course of action... seriously with environmental problems and at the same time cognizant of the highest priority—the need to [the public]... against wastes and renewed inflation."

Director William D. Ruckelshaus told newsmen that \$2 would be allotted for fiscal and \$3 billion in fiscal 1973 congressional authorization respectively \$5 and \$6.

Nixon's veto of the water pollution bill in October by a, which set a total \$16 water-treatment commitment through mid-1977.

On Nov. 30, 1972, under the law, every municipality in must achieve secondary treatment of wastes discharged, g most pollutants.

**Realistic Goal Cited**

Ruckelshaus yesterday said that no matter how federal money was committed, the 1973 deadline could not be met. A more realistic date, was 1981.

administration's funding, he said, would not realization of this goal in 12 months or so.

administration's economy had been anticipated. Sen. S. Muskie, D., Minn., co-sponsor of the water bill, in a statement accusing addendum of "half-hearted intent" to clean water.

up to the public to tell it, the state capital, and the House," said the two senators. "But this committee [Congress] must be honest half-way isn't enough."

was some legal question, Ruckelshaus said, about the oil's authority to withhold after funds. It was decided, that the congressional limit to the states "was the t. most legally defensible o do so." Mr. Ruckelshaus I to speculate on possible by the states seeking the amounts authorized by

Ruckelshaus described the nation commitment—in amifications—as a big push clean water, with "major impact" on both the and the construction industry in 1975.

he said, would watch costs of state projects—over 75 percent federally funded under the 1972 act—to invite and inflated bidding.

**k of Funds  
Close U.S.  
ower Plant**

ROK, Aug. 29 (UPI).—South Korea atomic power plant, the world's largest fast nuclear system, will be because of a lack of funds. L. Ceder, president of the Reactor Development Co., says experimental facility will be submitted to the Energy Committee before end of the year. Mr. Ceder

decision resulted from the assured funding for research and development associated with the installation of more advanced fuel," company, a consortium of 20 companies, said in a statement.

At a cost of \$132 million, the facility has been hampered by mechanical, legal and financial problems since it was built by the private company, the ABC in 1950.

reactor has operated at full

100,000 kilowatts on 26

days and only for a

of 378 hours. It has not

operated at full capacity for

over a year and only at low

over this year.



Associated Press  
RAINDROPS KEEP FALLING ON THEIR BACKS—Reporters telephoning their papers, stations or agencies at Camp David, Md., after announcement of cabinet changes. The outdoor setting was forced into use by an overflow of newsmen. Others used an office-equipped trailer supplied by the White House press center.

### Richardson Says He Was Drafted for Job

## Superbureaucrat as New Pentagon Chief

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—

Thirty years ago, Elliot L.

Richardson forced his way into the armed forces. When weak vision thwarted his repeated attempts to volunteer for the Army, he solved the problem by memorizing the eye chart.

Yesterday, as he made it clear at a press conference, he was drafted—and did not volunteer—to take over as the new secretary of defense.

"Someone," Mr. Richardson said, in one of his rare public efforts at humor, "made me an offer I could not refuse."

The "someone," of course, was President Nixon, who told Mr. Richardson that the managerial skills he had displayed in the last two years as secretary of health, education and welfare made him the best-qualified man in America to succeed retiring Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

**Limited Contact**

Mr. Richardson's direct contact with the military has been limited to his three years of Army service in World War II—highlighted by a D-day landing in Normandy with a medical evacuation platoon of the 4th Infantry Division. Twice wounded in combat, Mr. Richardson emerged from the war with a Bronze Star for valor and first-lieutenant rank.

If the 52-year-old new defense chief seemed "relaxed and soberly eager" about his new responsibilities, as one aide described him yesterday, it may have been because his whole career has been marked by frequent shifts of direction and a succession of diverse assignments—in each of which his performance has delighted the professionals in that field.

Last year, Mr. Richardson told a magazine writer, "I approach any job in essentially the same way. I don't consider that the subject matter makes any particular difference. If I don't know it, I learn it. I try to find out what it is necessary to do and then do it."

The self-confidence, not to say smugness, of that comment is one aspect of Mr. Richardson's "superbureaucrat" public personality—a personality which his close associates vehemently insist does not reveal the true man.

**Friend of Painting**

The private Richardson is the

skiing, tennis and fishing buff; a cartoonist for Harvard's humor magazine, the Lampoon. Mr. Richardson is proud enough of his watercolor paintings to use them as family Christmas cards.

He is also the man who was casual enough to have had a series of arrests for driving offenses in early years.

But the public Richardson is a man of deliberate, almost ponderous manner, whose tendency is to smoother a pointed question in yards of gauzy response. Probably the most famous anecdote about him is his response to an interviewer who sought to interrupt one of those lengthy soliloquies. "Wait a second," Mr. Richardson said. "Let me finish this paragraph."

Those who know either the public or the private man agree on one point, however. There is very little that the Richardson mind misses. An old political associate said yesterday, "He's the brightest man I've ever met. He got better work out of me than anyone before or since—by a factor of 3 to 1."

Among those most impressed

with the quality of Mr. Richardson's mind are Mr. Nixon and his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

**Aide to Kissinger**

Mr. Kissinger developed a strong reliance on Mr. Richardson during the first 18 months of the Nixon administration, when Mr. Richardson was serving as under-secretary of state.

Mr. Richardson was taken from the State Department—much to the regret of the professionals there—to deal with the crisis of morale and bureaucratic breakdown that had occurred in the Health Department under Secretary Robert Finch.

His record there has not been one of unalloyed triumph. The President several times undercut Mr. Richardson on issues of school desegregation. He refused to endorse a compromise Mr. Richardson had negotiated with Democratic senators on welfare reform.

But Mr. Richardson managed,

in the view of both the White

House and the department, to restore a measure of coherence and spirit to that sprawling bureaucracy and to begin structural changes that may reduce what he has called the "expecta-

**tion gap" between government's promises and its performance.**

The new defense chief, linked

to most of the great families of Boston by birth and marriage,

graduated with honors from Harvard College and Harvard Law School, was a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter and Justice Felix Frankfurter and worked his way up to Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

He was the state's attorney

general when he left in mid-term to join the Nixon administration.

**Defense Stand**

In speeches while at the State

Department, he was an advocate

of the Nixon doctrine of main-

taining a strong defense while

negotiating arms reductions with the Russians.

"Any potential enemy," he said

in 1970, "must be forced in

advanced to face up to the costs

of risking an all-out assault on

American retaliatory power. If

we are not in a position to

establish such a modern defense,

the validity of our promises to

our allies would quickly come into question."

At the same time, he said in

an interview that he viewed the

Soviet leadership "as a govern-

ment of pretty solid, sensible

people who are genuinely con-

cerned about the situation in

which a massive overkill capacity

has been developed on both

sides... people who are genuinely

interested in exploring the oppor-

tunities offered by the era of

negotiations..."

A progressive Republican, who

challenged his Pentagon prede-

cessor, Mr. Laird, during a plati-

form fight at the 1964 Republi-

cian party convention, Mr. Richardson

is partly friends with

ambitions for a return to elective

office.

By the end of the second

Nixon administration, he will

have managed the two largest

segments of the government. It

does not take a man as smart

as Elliot Richardson to figure

out what might come next.

Acting at the direction of Con-

gress, the U.S. delegation is seek-

ing to lower its share of the

budget from 31.52 percent to 25

percent. On this year's budget of

\$213 million, the United States

paid \$64 million.

The measure was to be voted

on this afternoon. Many delegates

predicted a close vote.

**Budget Director  
Faces a Pay Cut**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (UPI).—

(Reuters).—Millionaire indus-

trialist Roy Ash said that he

is taking a \$15,000 cut in pay

to help President Nixon man-

age the government budget.

Mr. Ash, the president of

Littton Industries, a major

conglomerate and defense con-

tractor, was appointed yester-

day by President Nixon as

director of the Office of Man-

agement and Budget.

The budget office post

carries a salary of \$42,500 a

year. He received \$195,000 a

year as head of Littton.

Among those most impressed

## Sailors Describe Race Riot on U.S. Carrier

Defy Orders Not to Talk

By Ead Caldwell  
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 29 (NYT).—  
The aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk returned to its home port here yesterday with crewmen aboard. Twenty-seven sailors, all of them black, were arrested. Twenty-one are awaiting court-martial here. The sailors were transferred here from the ship last week. Six other men remained aboard the carrier but also faced disciplinary actions.

Some of the sailors said that the fighting that erupted among blacks and whites on the ship last month was so severe that even the ship's executive officer was attacked.

Others said that the fighting, described as a race riot, was a one-night incident that was being blown out of proportion by newsmen.

The ship's commander, Capt. Marland W. Townsend Jr., said that he had ordered the crew not to talk with newsmen because "it's not healthy to deal in rumors."

No Demonstrations

The captain held a brief news conference at dockside shortly after the 80,000-ton vessel docked at North Island Naval Air Station here, ending nine months of Vietnam duty.

A cheering crowd of 3,000 friends and relatives welcomed the carrier. There were no anti-war demonstrators at the base.

While Capt. Townsend declined to discuss the specifics of the incidents that occurred on Oct. 12, he did say that the troubles were "very small" and that they were "incidental to the total mission."

Under questioning by newsmen, the captain said that there was no evidence of racial discrimination aboard the Kitty Hawk and that "things are fine just the way they are."

The 15-hour incident, which

occurred after the Kitty Hawk's Vietnam tour was extended, resulted in injuries to 46 persons. Twenty-seven sailors, all of them black, were arrested. Twenty-one are awaiting court-martial here. The sailors were transferred here from the ship last week. Six other men remained aboard the carrier but also faced disciplinary actions.

Many sailors refused to talk with newsmen, but others stood on the docks under the eyes of superior officers and gave their accounts of the incident to reporters.



## Bormann in Argentina? Book Defended by U.S. Publisher

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Simon & Schuster said yesterday it contracted to publish a book about Martin Bormann and the Nazis after the author, James Farago, displayed what an editor called "an enormous quantity of documents" that were very convincing.

A series of articles attributed to Mr. Farago and asserting that Bormann is alive in South America has been appearing in the London Daily Express, the New York Daily News and other newspapers.

The editor in chief of Simon & Schuster, Michael V. Korda, said he has not tried to make independent checks of Mr. Farago's assertions, because "we can't take a check on the material in the book until we have the book in check."

He said he has not tried to see Mr. Farago's documents independently appraised, "because

## New Rule Limits World Fairs to 1 Every 10 Years

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI)—The Bureau of International Expositions announced today that member nations will sign an agreement tomorrow to limit general world exhibitions to one every 10 years.

Spain promptly announced it would apply for the next world fair to be held in Barcelona, probably in 1979 or 1980.

The decision to hold down the number of fairs was taken by the Bureau at its bi-annual general assembly here.

The Bureau, headquartered in Paris, issues regulations and permission for world expositions. Until now general fairs have been staged every six years, with smaller expositions in between, but Bureau president René Chalon said: "There have been so many fairs."

The last two world fairs were held in Osaka in 1970 and Montreal in 1966.

In another action, the delegations from 29 of the Bureau's 72 member countries gave unanimous final approval to the plans of Spokane, Wash., for its special exposition on the battle of man to save his environment, which opens in May, 1974.

## Frenchmen Rush To Beat Two-Day Bank Clerk Strike

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Frenchmen flocked to banks today with their monthly paychecks to beat a two-day tellers' strike.

The walkout by 180,000 bank clerks demanding higher wages is part of a wave of industrial unrest which has swept France recently to protest soaring living costs.

President Georges Pompidou attended a meeting today with Finance Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing—their second round of talks in three days. Yesterday, the government drafted a set of anti-inflation measures to bring prices under control. The measures will be discussed by the cabinet next week.

A spokesman at a central Paris bank said today: "There are at least 50 percent more people than usual in the bank this morning. Everybody is trying to get his paycheck cashed today."

## EEC Civil Servants Call 36-Hour Strike

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29 (UPI)—The 6,000 Common Market civil servants will begin a 36-hour strike tomorrow to support demands for better pay and conditions.

In particular, the Eurocrats, as they are popularly called, are dissatisfied at the way certain EEC member states are interpreting their wage agreement worked out a year ago.

The strike has also been called to protest against the way the departure of certain Eurocrats to make room for staff from the new member countries is being organized.

## Soviet Observation

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 29 (UPI)—A Soviet trawler shadowed two Canadian warships taking part in exercises with U.S. Australian and New Zealand ships off the New Zealand coast yesterday. It was revealed here. The two vessels are taking part in joint naval exercises codenamed Longex.



ASSOCIATED PRESS  
LOBBYING IN THE LOBBY—Big Mac, a 1,600-pound steer, being led through the lobby of a Washington hotel as part of promotion by Western U.S. cattle raisers to seek higher prices for beef and to encourage Americans to eat more beef.

## Guillotined Killer's Thoughts Read on Radio

PARIS, Nov. 29 (UPI)—Four brief "meditations" written by Claude Buffet—one of the two men guillotined yesterday shortly before his death, were broadcast today by Radio-Télévision Luxembourg. One of them follows:

"Certainly, these lines will be found false. One must not believe that I am a monster, or I will be bitterly deceived. Egoism is a terrible adventure, a defensive reaction, a winding-up around oneself. I don't trust men, and even less women. I am ready to give up the human race to abandonment completely."

"One must not read these lines as though they were those of a man irredeemably condemned. Sometimes I don't know whom to trust anymore, nor to know anything more than I think. Then I become very sad."

"I have become a man for whom the path is clear and who knows he will follow it to the end. These few lines will be fund disjointed like the thoughts of a lost dog who tries to follow several paths at the same time."

"I have chosen the desert and silence. Nothing can keep me from disposing of my life. No man can stop me. My only goal is to find myself. I don't give in. I do not want to."

"Buffet was executed along with Roger Bontems for the murders of a prison guard and nurse of a prison guard and nurse at Clairvaux prison last year. The year before, Buffet had been sentenced to life in prison for the 'thrill' murder of a young woman abducted in the Bois de Boulogne. Buffet and Bontems were the first men guillotined here since 1969."

"I wonder if during my trial I didn't help death. If fear hadn't gripped me, I might have been able to keep my hand down, to keep it from asking for nothingness. But no! I asked for it. That's why I am a man who resembles no other. Absurdity and cynicism dwell in me. I will not give in. I do not want to."

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## Mandate for Change

President Nixon's Camp David observations on the meaning of his re-election may have been too cursory to bear much weight, but such significance as they have is encouraging. He has repudiated the widespread interpretation that his sweeping victory represented a national mandate to stand still and preserve the *status quo*. Mr. Nixon's own view, as set forth to reporters on Monday, is that the country was saying it wanted him "to continue to provide change"—in domestic policy as well as foreign.

There is plenty of evidence to support that estimate if, indeed, Mr. Nixon intends to proceed on it. The most cogent indicator to the President's mind must be the overall results themselves, which not only balanced a Republican chief executive with a Democratic Congress but emphatically improved the position of liberals—both Democratic and Republican—on Capitol Hill. In the Senate particularly, liberals picked up an impressive six seats—in Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine and South Dakota—and lost none to conservatives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mr. MacGregor in Rhodesia

What in blazes is Clark MacGregor, recently Mr. Nixon's re-election chairman and now a United Aircraft executive, doing in Rhodesia declaring that Washington may soon recognize the white-minority-ruled state—the very state which, in the considered judgment of the international community, illegally broke away from Britain in 1965? The State Department at once denied that the U.S. had such "plans," but those familiar with the ways of Washington will find it hard not to pay heed to the remarks of the well-placed Mr. MacGregor.

Mr. MacGregor's statement raises the question of whether he is doing a political job for the administration by flying a trial balloon. If so, the balloon deserves to be shot down promptly. The United States should not be considering recognizing Rhodesia, and thereby conferring on Salisbury and on Salisbury's racial policies a significant new mantle of respectability, at this time.

The timing is particularly important. For reasons of their own, the British and Rhodesian governments seem to be edging towards reconsideration of a formula for a legal British grant of independence in return for some prospects of Rhodesian progress towards majority rule—the formula rejected in 1971 but one for which no nonviolent alternative has since been posed. Just as the

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Quarter-Century Later

Maybe the UN General Assembly was more resolute than it realized 25 years ago when it voted, with uncertainty and misgiving, to partition the troubled land of Palestine into separate but closely linked Arab and Jewish states.

In the wisdom of hindsight, that ill-fated assign with its gerrymandered frontiers between two hostile peoples, was naive in the extreme—as much so as the self-deluding team some Arabs now nurture of returning to this same partition scheme that their fathers so violently rejected in 1947.

Partition in its original form has been hopelessly superseded by three wars and a quarter-century of national construction, but new Middle East generation has grown to appreciate the underlying concept of two national identities for two neighboring peoples. Liberals in Israel find themselves supporting Palestinian nationalists; the Arab press reports discussions in Cairo aimed at recognizing a Palestinian state for the occupied Gaza Strip and Jordan West Bank.

The governments of Israel and the Arab states have grown accustomed to sending

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Bangkok and Foreign Firms

The Thai government's decision to impose some restrictions on certain categories of foreign firms is neither unexpected nor, in the context of Bangkok's drive towards self-sufficiency, illogical. In imposing a degree of phased-out control on foreign-owned firms, Thailand is bringing its policy in line with that of other developing nations, in Asia and Africa, without resorting to any extreme measures. The authorities in Bangkok must now watch for two possible consequences. In

—From the Hong Kong Standard.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 30, 1897  
TUNFIELD, England—Thomas Nourse was charged with indecent behavior on the occasion of a military funeral. Sergeant Patrick Daris was buried with full military honors in Whitton Churchyard. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Nourse went to the grave and sprinkled a bottle of Irish whisky inside, explaining that his departed friend had wished him to put some holy water in his grave."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 30, 1922

PARIS—The concert given for the benefit of the Accueil Franco-Américain yesterday at the Union Interalliée was a marked success, with Señor Pablo Casals, a great favorite in Paris, as the chief attraction. The concert was given as a farewell for the eminent violoncellist, who is leaving next week for America, as well as a benefit affair for the opening of the holiday season.



## The New Gentlemen From Harvard

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The one predictable thing about Richard Nixon is that he is unpredictable. The man loves a surprise. Who, for example, could have guessed that his first major decision after winning a spectacular "Middle America" election victory would have been to appoint three Harvard men to his new second-term cabinet?

As Secretary of Defense, Elliot Lee Richardson, Harvard '41, Harvard Law '47, law clerk to Learned Hand and Justice Felix Frankfurter, Lt. Gov. of Massachusetts, assistant to that gentle progressive man, Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, lecturer at the Harvard Law School, a Boston Brahmin, a sensible Establishment man of peace, former Under Secretary of State and Secretary of HEW, but certainly no Middle American type: handsome, ambitious, almost arrogantly patrician.

As Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Casper Willard Weinberger, 1938 Harvard classmate and friend of Arthur Schlesinger, magna cum laude, Harvard Law School, 1941, Phi Beta Kappa, finance director for Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, member of Gen. MacArthur's intelligence staff, newspaper columnist in the San Francisco Bay area, director of the Office of Management and Budget in the White House: a handsome, sophisticated, moderately conservative Republican, who now has to preside over cutting back the Nixon HEW budget.

The claims to Palestine of the Arabs and Jews, both possessing validity, are irreconcilable... Both of these peoples have their historic roots in Palestine and... both make vital contributions to the economic and cultural life of the country... Only by means of partition can these conflicting national aspirations find substantial expression."

If partition is dead in the details of 25 years ago, the rationale behind it remains the still unaccepted reality of the Middle East.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After losing the presidency in 1969 and the governorship of California in 1962, and announcing

of his contemporaries can ever remember. He seemed almost for the first time, to be thinking of history instead of politics, and this could be a significant change.

For he has not been trusted in the past because he trusted in what was, which was the tragedy of his predecessor, Lyndon Johnson, but in his little talk at Camp David, he seemed to be reaching out in a new spirit for a new accommodation at home, as he did with his adversaries in Moscow and Peking. And this could begin a new chapter in American politics. If his critics respond in an equally generous spirit.

### Music Hall Plumes

For a time in his first term, he seemed to be turning the White House into a palace, with uniformed guards in music hall plumes, but now he is retreating from the majesty of the White House and the formality of the Oval Room into the informality of his Camp David retreat high in the Maryland mountains.

The historians and psychiatrists of the future will probably be very interested in all this, but for the time being, his approach to his second term is reassuring. Whatever the past, he is now dealing with the future.

He is trying to deal with the lessons of history. Presidential second terms tend to get tired and soft: Therefore they have to get new men, new ideas, new vigor. Landslide victories tend to bury the victorious President: Therefore he has to think anew and change the questions.

Ever since it was clear that Nixon was going to be re-elected—which now seems a long time ago—with his critics and, what is more interesting, even many of his most intimate supporters, wondered whether he would be magnanimous or vindictive if he was re-elected overwhelmingly by his fellow-countrymen.

In his talk with the reporters at Camp David the other night, he was most generous, more composed and more serene than any

of his contemporaries can ever remember. He seemed almost for the first time, to be thinking of history instead of politics, and this could be a significant change.

For he has not been trusted in the past because he trusted in what was, which was the tragedy of his predecessor, Lyndon Johnson, but in his little talk at Camp David, he seemed to be reaching out in a new spirit for a new accommodation at home, as he did with his adversaries in Moscow and Peking. And this could begin a new chapter in American politics. If his critics respond in an equally generous spirit.

Today, blacks make up about 13 percent of the recruits, but as of June they accounted for only 5.8 percent of the total Navy rolls. These newcomers had different life-styles and interests. For old-line Navy officers, many of them from the South, the service's absolutist system of command was sacrosanct. Many blacks—and young white recruits, as well—didn't see it that way.

Moreover, the blacks anticipated advancement, but they often lacked the skills of better-educated white seamen, and the promotions came too slowly and infrequently.

## Mideast Border Incident

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—For a tense half-hour the other day I found myself caught in the midst of the border warfare that has recently been flaring between Syria and Israel. The end result was only a car accident. But the story is worth telling for what it says about relations among Israelis and between this country and its most belligerent neighbor.

The incident took place on a drive from the north of Israel here to Jerusalem. Our route led along the Golan Heights, a mountainous border strip seized by Israeli forces from Syria during the six-day war.

A thick fog enveloped the area, and there were gusts of driving rain. My guide drove slowly, stopping occasionally to point out fortifications built by the Syrians from which, before 1967, they used to fire down on Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley below.

### Popping Noises

About mid-morning we became aware of flashes of light emanating from the Syrian side of the border. A little later we could hear, just after the flashes, popping noises which also seemed to come from the Syrian side.

For about 20 minutes we paid

## The U.S. Navy's Crisis In Human Relations

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK—Something had to break.

From the Pentagon there streamed hundreds of Z-grams, policy directives from the Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. They changed old ways, introduced new standards. The chain of command aboard ship was affected... rules governing hair styles were relaxed... the special interests of black sailors were catered to. For 29 months, the directives fell upon a Navy that was fighting a war, working long hours on oil and often overcrowded ships, undertaking new strategic responsibilities many officers felt the service ill-equipped to handle.

Discipline broke. It took club-swinging marines 15 hours to quell a racial battle aboard the USS Kitty Hawk. Four crewmen were injured in a racial incident aboard the older *Hassayampa*. There were instances of sabotage, unconnected with race. Then the latest outbreak: 123 black sailors forced the carrier *Constellation* back to port from maneuvers at sea and refused to reboard. Last week it was reported that at least one-fourth of the dissenters are facing discharge from the Navy.

### Vulnerable

The crisis centers on human relations; and, for many reasons, the Navy is particularly vulnerable to any kind of human relations problem.

The Navy is increasingly technological. Modern sailors wield slide rules and torque wrenches, crouch over radar scanners, assess electronically gathered combat data. Machines, not men, are the primary instruments of war—and the demand is for men with the highest possible technical qualifications.

When the flow of draft-encouraged Naval recruits diminished with the winding down of the Vietnam war, the Navy had to compete with the other services in the labor market. Inevitably, it had to lower its standards. Inevitably, it has enlisted large numbers of less-educated recruits, many of them black.

Todays blacks make up about 13 percent of the recruits, but as of June they accounted for only 5.8 percent of the total Navy rolls. These newcomers had different life-styles and interests.

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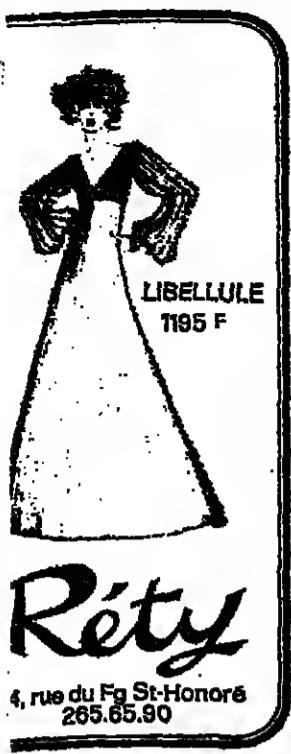
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FAR FROM DALLAS

Il y a dans les bas-fonds du pouvoir, des secrets qui terrifient le regard... MACHAEL

PHILIPPE TOLEDANO

ALEXANDRA DANIEL GELIN

LE JOURNAL DE L'ANNÉE

## The Many Passions of Pryor Dodge

By Irving Marder

PARIS (IHT)—In a New Yorker cartoon of some years back, an octopus emerges from a man-hole and seizes a pedestrian, stirring mild interest among three or four other passersby, one of whom remarks: "It doesn't take much to attract a crowd in New York." Parisians, however, are somewhat more blasé, judging from recent evidence. It's true, said Pryor Dodge, 23, that "three plainclothesmen" followed him for a while when he wore his new outfit en route to a Halloween party, but they didn't bother him, or even question him.

He failed to explain how he knew that they were plainclothesmen, and it was clear by then that Dodge's idea of "plain clothes" might not be everybody's. On the night in question he was wearing "my Ballinese costume." The costume, which he bought during a recent tour of Indonesia, consists of the familiar devilish mask and the less familiar accoutrements, of a malignant widow-figure in the classic Ballinese dance cycle: a feathered jacket resembling a torso-shaped bustier; white pants banded in black goat's hair; white woolen gloves with attached fingerlings, made of animal horn, from 6 to 8 inches long. (The gloves alone, if they could be mass-produced to sell at a reasonably low price, might easily start a craze among the ye-ye set rivaling that of the false eyelash Daylight

Dodge, when the spirit moves him, has also worn his outfit in broad daylight. "Nothing much happens," he said with a tinge of regret. "Oh, sometimes kids will start crying, and if that happens the mothers start to shout at me and call me foul. The big problem is dogs. They bark and try to bite me. I carry a scarf to keep them away." He demonstrated, not without grace, how he uses a scarf to fend off hostile animals.

Smaller breeds—chows, say, dachshunds and poodles—are not a serious threat, because Dodge is tall and long-legged. The problem starts with collies, Afghans, and others of that stature. But it's his failure to stop traffic in Paris that seems to weigh most heavily on his mind, and this is also true in a literal sense. Dodge, a New Yorker who arrived here about a year ago, is among other things a collector of antique bicycles.

As for dressing up, it's just

cycles. He keeps two of them in a small Left Bank bachelor apartment—both penny-farthings. One of them, an Expert Columbia patented in 1885, has been restored beautifully with nickel-plated handlebars and leather-bound grips, and it is in prime working order. The other, a less ornate model of around the same vintage, which he has painted white, is now retired, and Dodge explained why:

"The frame is bent out of shape. The last time I rode it was during the last Métro strike, a few months back." He leaned forward, brushing back his long, wavy blond hair, and expounded his bicycle-traffic theory. "I expect them the cars, that is—to get out of the way when I come along. Well, they didn't, and I fell off. I was going down Rue St. Jacques at the time, and the traffic was pretty heavy."

He has since continued to ride the other penny-farthing, the Expert Columbia, but away from mid-city traffic—"in the Tuileries and the Bois, places like that." Sometimes he doesn't ride, but merely walks the bicycle along, to give the locals a treat.

For dressing up, it's just

**WINE**

## Quality, Quantity Drop In Italian Grape Crop

By William Tuohy

The harvest is reported to be the worst ever.

Only in Sicily are the prospects bright: Growers report the best harvest in 20 years.

Wine production in Italy accounts for a tenth of the total agricultural income. Vineyards take up 10 percent of the arable land and are worked by 300,000 families.

Another 1.5 million people are involved in processing and marketing wine.

Wine exports are an important source of foreign exchange: Last year Italy exported 223 million gallons of wine and vermouth, worth \$209 million, a 70 percent increase over 1970.

The reduced wine production is expected to boost prices. Experts predict that increases may run from 18 to 20 percent.

The poor harvest comes at a time when Italy is making solid progress toward setting up uniform wine standards. Quality wines have to meet these standards in order to bear labels guaranteeing name and origin.

But now, experts fear, some northern producers will be under severe pressure to fortify their weak products with stronger wines from southern Italy.

Thus, the product would have its alcohol strength increased but would nevertheless be a hybrid product—which is one of the things the uniform standards system was designed to eliminate.

© Los Angeles Times.

**TODAY**

Original version during the day. Original version in the evening.

POLICIES Montigny (vo) ELYSEES Lincoln (vo) DRAGON (vo)

HARTEFOLIE (vo) The Hartefoile (vo) MAYFAIR (vo)

Best colour cartoon specially produced for adults.

FRITZ the CAT

THE CAT'S OUT OF THE BAG

BY RICHARD AND LUCILLE STONE

ILLUSTRATION BY RICHARD STONE

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAT'S

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks end					St.	No.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
High	Low	Div.	In \$									
88	64%	AbbtLb	1.10		69	37	7234	71%	7234	+ 79		
52%	41%	ACF Ind	2.40		11	14	47%	47%	47%	+ 12		
131+	13%	AcmeClev	.50		24	26	17%	16%	17%	+ 12		
47%	21	AcmeMfg	1.75		42	39	25%	25%	25%	+ 1		
14%	12%	Admire	1.05*		39	26	14	13%	14	+ 1		
13%	7%	Ad Millis	.20		9	160	94%	81%	81%	+ 14		
491+	32%	Addresso	.60		546	18	37%	26	37%	+ 1%		
27	13%	Admire			'09	9	171%	16%	171%	+ 12		
77%	54%	ActhLife	1.68		629	12	747%	72%	748%	+ 36		
60%	47%	ActhLif p	2		2	59	59	59	59			
17	7%	Aguila Co			3	35	12%	12%	12%			
27%	6%	Aileen Inc			122	17	8%	8%	8%	+ 14		
74%	53%	Air Prod	.26*		42	22	68	67	67%	+ 2		
23%	16%	Airco 20c			137	10	19%	17%	17%	+ 1		
5%	2%	AJ Industries			47	10	3%	3%	3%	- 1		
35%	25	Al Arizona	.18		14	16	29%	29%	29%	+ 12		
18	13	Al Gas	1.18		25	9	16%	16%	16%	+ 12		
54%	19%	Alaska Inter			234	18	36%	35%	35%	+ 1%		
28%	20%	AlbertoC	.22		102	27	27%	25%	27%	+ 12		
15%	11%	Albran	.36*		73	12	15%	15	15%			
18%	8	AlcoSiend	.34		120	8	9%	9%	9%	+ 1%		
35%	31%	AlconLab	.14		26	53	34%	33	33	- 1		
22%	19%	Alab Albrnd	.10*		112	25	18	16%	16%	+ 12		
14%	9%	AlacCo	.26*		25	12	12%	12%	12%			
30%	18%	AlegLudlum	1		32	25	2%	2%	2%	+ 12		
42%	38	AllegLudlum p	3		3	4%	4%	4%	4%	+ 12		
24%	19%	AllegPw	1.40		77	18	24%	23%	23%	+ 12		
30%	16%	AlienCo	1.04*		14	19	15%	15%	15%	+ 12		
34%	26%	Alin Ch	1.20		152	13	30%	29%	29%	+ 12		
45%	33%	Alid Mnt	.45*		21	27	37	37	37			
25%	18%	AlidMills	.75		1	23	22%	22%	22%			
25%	16%	Alid Pd	.58		6	10	20	19%	19%	+ 12		
55%	44	AlliedPd	p 3		2	48	47%	47%	47%	+ 12		
37%	27%	AlliedShr	1.40		98	13	35%	34	34	+ 12		
69%	54	AlliedSdr	p 4		250	57	59	59	59			
2%	4%	Allie Super			70	19	5%	5%	5%	+ 12		
15%	11%	AllieChai	.20*		194	20	12%	12%	12%	+ 12		
22%	12%	AirgrAut	.48		44	13	13%	13%	13%	+ 12		
19%	14%	AlphApt	.186		11	9	174%	174%	174%	+ 12		
38%	30%	Alcoa	1.80		817	16	57	56%	56%	+ 12		
29%	23%	AlcoaSul	1.60		9	9	25%	25%	25%			
18%	12%	AMBAC	.50		44	13	14%	14%	14%	+ 12		
30%	21%	Amer Es	1.82		12	9	26%	25%	25%	+ 12		
51%	41%	Arm Es p2.40			3	4%	4%	4%	4%	+ 12		
55%	39%	America	.25*		131	18	45%	45%	45%	+ 12		
19%	90%	Amet p1.50			181	20	1021%	1011%	1011%	+ 12		
49%	29	A AirFit	.42		87	30	23%	23%	23%	+ 12		
49%	22%	Am Airlin			181	113	27%	22	27%	+ 12		
49%	38%	Am Baker	.20		12	10	15%	10%	10%	+ 12		
49%	39%	ABMds	2.29		140	10	45%	44%	45%	+ 12		
81%	51%	AmBcdt	1.20		63	20	74%	74%	74%	+ 12		
51%	45%	AmBldgM	.25		23	22	45%	45%	45%	+ 12		
26%	27	Am Can	2.10		253	11	31.2	31.2	31.2	+ 12		
28%	24%	Am Cpn	p1.75		6	25	25%	25%	25%	+ 12		
4%	4%	AmCem	.29*		58	14	6%	6%	6%	+ 12		
28%	22%	Am CanM	2.32		29	10	26%	25%	25%	+ 12		
19%	19%	Am Chain	1		128	12	27%	27%	27%	+ 12		
37%	21	Acrysus	1.40		15	15	37	36%	36%	+ 12		
33%	30%	Am Chai	.25*		2216	14	34	33%	33%	+ 12		
23%	17%	Am Distill	1		2	19	23	23	22	+ 12		
10%	9%	ADIVAlv	.18*		28	32	54%	54%	54%	+ 12		
13%	12%	ADIVp	p4.84		77	10	104%	104%	104%	+ 12		
22%	25%	AmEltPw	1.80		14	12	13%	13%	13%	+ 12		
91%	1%	Am Exp Int			242	12	214%	204%	204%	+ 12		
33%	7%	Am Exp p1			64	2%	74%	74%	74%	+ 12		
22%	16%	Am Exp Int	.10		2100	81%	73%	8	+	+ 12		
16%	16%	Am Gnb	1.80		402	11	21	20%	21	+ 12		
24%	20%	Am GenCv	.52*		41	22	27%	27%	27%	+ 12		
34%	28	Am GnlPf	.80		57	10	20%	20%	20%	+ 12		
23%	14%	Am GenIns	.52		25	31	31%	30%	31%	+ 12		
14%	11%	Am Hmcs	.50		266	15	17%	16%	17%	+ 12		
55%	37%	Am Hosp	.27		93	51	45%	45%	45%	+ 12		
14%	9%	Am Invives	.50		32	8	11%	11%	11%	+ 12		
28%	24%	Am Medical	.12		567	26	36	24%	25%	+ 12		
104%	104%	Am Medicorp			166	11	121%	121%	121%	+ 12		
87%	84%	AMCx pf5.15			166	9	93%	92%	92%	+ 12		
64%	64%	Am Motors			226	14	91%	9	91%	+ 12		
34%	34%	ANaGas	2.30		85	10	45%	44%	44%	+ 12		
27%	16%	Am Seal	.22		11	11	17%	17%	17%	+ 12		
13%	25%	Am Ship	.60*		153	14	20%	20%	20%	+ 12		
23%	17%	AmSmelR	1.20		239	11	19%	19%	19%	+ 12		
35%	34%	AmSmlAir	.70		21	9	45%	45%	45%	+ 12		
10%	10%	Am Stand	.40		237	30	13%	12%	13%	+ 12		
56%	54%	A Std pf4.75			15	61	61	61	61	+ 12		
33%	33%	Am Sler	.52		122	28	40%	39	39%	+ 12		
91%	51%	AT&T wf			3599	82	82%	82%	82%	+ 12		
31%	41%	Am T & T	2.80		1616	12	52%	51%	51%	+ 12		
57%	57%	Am T & T p4	.80		89	11	62%	61%	61%	+ 12		
11%	11%	AWatWk	.40		11	8	15%	14%	15%	+ 12		
15%	15%	AW pref 1.25			2240	7	22%	20%	20%	+ 12		
19%	19%	AW 4.1pf	1.43		2300	7	17%	17%	17%	+ 12		
14%	14%	Ameron	.65		11	11	17%	17%	17%	+ 12		
25%	13%	AmesDep Str			132	12	13%	13%	13%	+ 12		
21%	17%	Ametek	.62*		32	17	19%	19%	19%	+ 12		
17%	14%	AMF Inc	1.08		647	18	55%	54%	54%	+ 12		
25%	25%	AMFmc	.60		29	16	33%	33%	33%	+ 12		
8%	6%	AMP Inc	.66		27	45	115%	114%	115%	+ 12		
6%	6%	AmnPgk	.36		16	10	7%	7%	7%	+ 12		
5%	5%	Amex Corp			110	72	72%	72%	72%	+ 12		
12%	12%	Amrep Corp			39	7	16	14%	14%	+ 12		
12%	12%	Amstar	p2.65		11	9	20%	20%	20%	+ 12		
1%	8%	Amstar ptf.65			1	44	44%	44%	44%	+ 12		
15%	15%	Amstel	2.40		4	9	42%	41%	41%	+ 12		
7%	6%	Amstel	.20		10	12	5%	5%	5%	+ 12		
15%	15%	Anacon	.12*		1290	12	19%	19%	19%	+ 12		
13%	13%	Anch Hock	4		44	10	23%	23%	23%	+ 12		
13%	13%	Androp	.08*		4	8	8%	8%	8%	+ 12		
43%	43%	AndCle	1.20*		1	11	5%	5%	5%	+ 12		
12%	12%	Apache			294	10	16%	15%	16%	+ 12		
12%	12%	ApacheCp	.32		20	11	24	23%	23%	+ 12		
9%	9%	Apco Oil	.92		11	24	23%	23%	23%	+ 12		
6%	6%	Apco Cp	.16		116	14	7%	7%	7%	+ 12		
1%	1%	AFL Corp			27	10	25%	25%	25%	+ 12		
1%	1%	951% Apwp pf7.40			2213	10	101%	101%	101%	+ 12		
3%	6%	ApplMed			73	20	7%	7%	7%	+ 12		
17%	13%	ARA Svc	1.22		118	33	14%	13%	14%	+ 12		
3%	15%	ArcaNat	.14		52	16	14	13%	13%	+ 12		
3%	31%	Arch Dan	1		158	13	45%	45%	45%	+ 12		
2%	23%	Arctic Enirp			27	10	25	25%	25%	+ 12		
15%	17%	ArizPSV	1.16		127	10	24%	24%	24%	+ 12		
2%	21%	Arifans D Str			134	34	3%	3%	3%	+ 12		

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# THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

## COMPANY

**48,134,562 Shares of Common Stock  
par value \$5.00 each**

**MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED,  
23 Great Winchester Street,**

**CAZENOVE & CO.**  
12 Tokenhouse Yard,

-1972- Stocks and Net High, Low, Div. In \$																										
High, Low, Div. In \$								Stocks and Net High, Low, Div. In \$																		
100s		P/E		High		Low		Last		Chg		100s		P/E		High		Low		Last		Chg				
2414 11% Arlen RityDv	73	20	1315	1256	12%	12%	-24	6	30	Burl Ind.	40	19	35	35%	35	14% Color Pcl	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%		
2574 6% Arctic SII I	424	12	25	24%	24%	24%	-24	5104 37 BurNor p1.55	113	17	4824	4524	45%	45%	-12	113	25 Cabot Co.	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
2334 26% Arctic p1.18	6	3334	334	334	334	334	-334	824 71a BurNor p1.55	113	17	8	754	754	754	754	-12	113	25 CambCo p1.20	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
6704 50% Arctic p1.75	223	22	124	124	124	124	-124	113 25 Burnby	123	21	35	32%	35	-15	-15	-12	113 25 ComCo p1.20	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
21 21% Arctic p1.75	125	22	25	25	25	25	-25	113 25 Burrs	123	21	35	32%	35	-15	-15	-12	113 25 ComEd p1.20	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
43 33% Arctic p1.93	46	10	124	124	124	124	-124	113 25 Burrs	123	21	35	32%	35	-15	-15	-12	113 25 ComEd p1.20	14%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
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National and Grindlays Bank Limited

7½% Capital Bonds 198



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Julius Baer International	Banco Comercial de Indústria (Chile) S.A.	Banco de Nápoles	Banco Popular Regional
Banco de Roma (France) S.A.	Banco de Santander	Banco Uruguayo	Banco de Victoria
The Bank of East Asia	Bank Mori & Haga NV	Banque Trust International	Bank of Bahrain
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Des Hongkong	The Deltec Banking Corporation	Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommerzbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank	Edicentro S.p.A.	Deutsche Internationale Bank
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Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.	Lavoro Bank Finance N.V.	Lazard Frères & Co.	Lazard Frères & Co.
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Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban, S.A.L.		Suisse, Turnbull & Co.	Svenska Handelsbanken
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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

## FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1972

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**Sony Profit, Sales Soar in Six Months****Increases Attributed Higher Productivity**

NYC, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—Sony Corp.'s net profit soared 20 percent in the half year ended Oct. 31 while sales showed a 15 percent increase, the company reported today.

Any, which was stating parent Sony's results only, said the rise and sales rise was due to higher productivity achieved by roved production methods and lower unit costs.

Domestic sales were up 40.5 percent from the year-earlier period, while exports rose 36.5 percent, and accounted for 52.9 percent of total sales, Sony said.

Mr. Veson, according to a civil suit filed against him and others by the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) Monday, arranged a loan of \$215 million last July to a Costa Rican company, Sociedad Agricola Industrial San Cristobal, founded by Mr. Figueres. The president is

**Suit Links Costa Rica Head to IOS**

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—A company founded by Jose Figueres, Costa Rica's president, has played a major role in the alleged efforts of former IOS chief Robert L. Vesco to find a haven for his activities in the Central American republic.

Mr. Vesco, according to a civil suit filed against him and others by the Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) Monday, arranged a loan of \$215 million last July to a Costa Rican company, Sociedad Agricola Industrial San Cristobal, founded by Mr. Figueres. The president is

not named in the 53-page complaint.

In a telephone interview from the Costa Rican capital of San Jose, Mr. Figueres said his family owns 10 to 12 percent of the company's outstanding stock.

Mr. Figueres said San Cristobal needed an infusion of cash to set up a factory to build low-cost housing for workers. This led, he said, to the loan from the Vesco group. Mr. Figueres said he saw nothing improper in the arrangement, and insisted it would be "malicious" for anyone to imply that Mr. Vesco was trying his way into Costa Rica.

Mr. Figueres said Costa Rica is seeking to woo foreign capital. "We have a policy of encouraging American and European business to live here," he said. "We don't participate in anything that doesn't seem kosher to us."

The Vesco group, Mr. Figueres added, has not "attempted to bribe (Costa Rican) government functionaries, or congressmen, as

some other people do in other countries."

Mr. Figueres said he did not know if Mr. Vesco intends to settle in Costa Rica. But he added that the Vesco group's alleged loan to the San Cristobal concern "is only a minor part of what they're investing in this country." Efforts to reach Mr. Vesco were unsuccessful.

According to the SEC, the Vesco group arranged for International Investment Trust (ITT), an IOS fund allegedly controlled by the group, to make the loan to San Cristobal.

The Vesco group, the SEC asserted, got ITT to make the loan, "contrary to the fund's investment restrictions, as part of their endeavors to relocate their operations in Costa Rica and obtain a haven there for their activities."

Richard C. Pistell, former chairman of General Host Corp., diversified U.S. company, "took" Mr. Vesco to Costa Rica and "arranged" for him "introduction to high government officials" in May or June of this year, the SEC reports.

In July, the Vesco group assertedly made the loan. In return, ITT got warrants to buy 500,000 San Cristobal common shares at prices starting at \$1 a share. At the same time, the SEC reports, Mr. Vesco, or companies controlled by him, got an extra fee from San Cristobal, warrants to buy one million shares for \$1 each.

Mr. Pistell, meanwhile, received a \$150,000 fee from San Cristobal, according to the SEC.

Mr. Pistell, who allegedly "assisted" Mr. Vesco in the latter's Costa Rican operations, has benefited in another way: The Vesco group, last month, got ITT to buy, for \$3 million, preferred stock and warrants in Vencap Corp.

**Vesco Suit May Delay Plan For Bahamas Property Deal**

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—Resorts International Inc.'s negotiations to sell its Bahamian gambling casino may be halted by the Securities and Exchange Commission's suit against Robert L. Vesco.

Two Vesco associates who are defendants in the suit head the two companies that are the prospective purchasers of the casino, hotels and other properties on Paradise Island for more than \$15 million.

In its massive action filed against the group that "rescued" Investors Overseas Services from collapse in 1970, the SEC charged that one of the two allegedly

reached by telephone on Paradise Island, James M. Crosby, chairman of Resorts, disclosed yesterday that the parties were "reasonably close to a meeting of the minds" on a purchase agreement. But he said the negotiations "certainly" will be affected if, because of the SEC suit, "we can't get valid legal opinions" about an agreement.

"The negotiations at all times have contemplated a proposed purchase price of approximately \$38 million, consisting of cash in excess of \$40 million and well-secured mortgages," Resorts said in a statement to Reuters.]

Mr. Crosby identified the bidders as Gilbert R. J. Straub, president of Gulf Stream Companies Ltd., and Richard E. Clay, president of Property Resources Ltd.

According to the SEC, early in October Mr. Vesco and his group "caused" American National Bank & Trust Co. of New Jersey to transmit \$15 million to Bahamas Commonwealth "for placement" with Gulf Stream. American National is a subcustodian for U.S. securities owned by one of the offshore funds, International Investment Trust.

Mr. Carli proposed that this syndicate be reconstituted. It was abandoned last year when ENI withdrew following differences over its growing role in Montedison.

However, he said, the state group would be asked to give up parts of their holdings to balance them with the 13.1 percent held by the major private shareholders.

The 6.5 percent that would be given up by ENI and IRI would be taken over by a special branch of Banca d'Italia, in exchange for bank-guaranteed bonds denominated in such a way as to grant them some compensation for previous dividend emissions on their shares.

Through the operation he proposed, Mr. Carli said, "The distinction between state and private funds would give way to a single category—Italian funds, all of which merit protection equally."

Both ICC and IOS are defendants in the suit, the SEC says.

**Montedison to Halve Capital by Cutting Share Par Value**

ILAN, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—The board of Montedison Edison decided today to reduce the firm's stated capital by halving the value of its shares to 500 lire per 100 units.

The decision, which had been expected,

announcing this, however, board said it had not made a decision about how to recompute the group's capital. The decision must be approved by shareholders assembled to be held by the end of the year.

Montedison's current capital is billion lire. By halving this, 375 billion lire could be transferred to reserves on Montedison's debit ledgers, and part of augmented reserve could then be transferred to the credit ledger write down losses.

**Losses Disclosed**

The board also disclosed that the first eight months' losses totalled 77 billion lire at the company and 131 billion lire in the company's scores of subsidiary.

To this must be added depreciation accumulated in previous years, which total 250 billion lire.

These have not yet been counted for write-offs.

The bookkeeping write-down, 64 billion lire in reserves that Montedison managed to conserve at the end of 1971, indicate that all these losses could just be covered.

Meanwhile, Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, today made a surprise up in蒙特迪森的股票，that would be at the central bank the balance of power among major shareholders.

In an address to the Senate, unbroken studying the crisis in Italian chemical industry, Carli proposed that the large shareholders in the troubled company sell some of their shares in a special division of the bank exchange for bonds.

Mr. Carli disclosed that Eni

hit of EEC Fines

Pittsburgh Corning

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29 (AP-DJ).—Pittsburgh Corning Europe, a subsidiary of two large U.S. steelmaking firms, received notice of a \$108,000 fine from Common Market Commission for alleged anti-trust violations before the Treaty of Rome, a company spokesman said.

The commission decision to Pittsburgh Corning (Reported in the IHT Nov. 24) was formally announced today. An spokesman said the company is alleged to have engaged discriminatory pricing practices for its cellular glass insulation material, resulting in rates up to 40 percent higher in Germany than in Belgium and the Netherlands.

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Jacques Herbart

**European States Resist U.S. Plan on Payments**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (Reuter)—The United States met resistance today to its plans for world monetary reform as officials from 20 countries wound up preliminary talks here on overhauling the international monetary system.

Chief objections were raised to a U.S. proposal to set international standards requiring a country to take corrective action if its currency or take some other corrective measure such as a change in tax or trade policy.

The Committee of 20, set up two months ago through the 124-nation International Monetary Fund to consider reform, is hoping to draft a broad outline for overhauling the system by September of next year.

its argument that large gains or losses in official reserves were the best indication that a country's currency was out of alignment and so should automatically be the basis for corrective action, observers said.

Under the U.S. plan, a country that showed an abnormal change in its currency reserves would be required to alter the value of its currency or take some other corrective measure such as a change in tax or trade policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 0.53 to 1,015.81. Turnover eased to 17.3 million shares from yesterday's 18.21 million.

Bank stocks turned lower, while railroads, benefiting from the Soviet wheat sale, remained on the upperside.

Certain old glamour favorites, meanwhile, ticked up their heels. Gillette, on the active list included Wm. Wrigley, up 1 5/8 to 25, and Levi's Furniture, up 1 1/8 to 22 3/4. C. Price-Wright rose 1 1/4 to 34 1/8. All three issues are down substantially from their 1972 highs.

Losers in the bank group included J. P. Morgan, down 3 5/8 to 102 1/4; First National City, 1 7/8 to 68 2; First Pennsylvania, 2 1/4 to 45 1/4, and First National Boston, 2 1/4 to 97 1/2.

Railroads that stand to gain traffic—and earnings—from the Soviet wheat sale included Union Pacific, up 1 7/8 to 63 1/4; St. Louis-San Francisco, 1 1/4 to 49, and the Soo line 5/8 to 32.

U.S. Steel, closing at its highest price of 187.2 for the second straight day, rose 1 1/4 to 24 3/4. Its price gains have been spurred by analyst recommendations and also by the latest round of price increases initiated recently by Big Steel for certain products.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.02 to 26.26, while advances narrowly topped declines, 458 to 455. Turnover was 4.43 million shares, down from 4.48 million shares yesterday.

Corporate bonds gained 1/8 to 1 1/4 in spots as trading picked up toward the close of the session in anticipation of good reception for the American Telephone \$500-million offering.

**N.Y. Prices Consolidate, Volume Ebbs****Bank Stocks Decline, Some Glamours Gain**

By Vartang G. Vartanian

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (NYT).—Prices consolidated on the New York Stock Exchange today for the second session in a row as volume continued to ebb somewhat following the strong market advances of recent weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 0.53 to 1,015.81. Turnover eased to 17.3 million shares from yesterday's 18.21 million.

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Earnings Reports

Gulf & Western

First Quarter 1972 Revenue (millions). 428.1 362.5 Profits (millions) .. 20.21 16.97 Per Share ..... 0.98 0.61 \* Rebased.

Stevens (J.P.)

Fourth Quarter 1972 Revenue (millions). 276.5 243.9 Profits (millions) .. 5.63 2.25 Per Share ..... 0.93 0.40

\* Rebased.

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Fourth Quarter

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972 Stocks and Div. In \$				1972 Stocks and Div. In \$				1972 Stocks and Div. In \$				1972 Stocks and Div. In \$			
High	Low	Div.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	Chg.	High	Low	Div.	Chg.
<b>(Continued From Page 8)</b>															
23 1/2 Greyhd 104	21 1/2	.10	-1/4	102 Hudson Yards	9 1/2	12 1/2	19 1/2	194 Hudson	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
41 1/2 Grevind w/l	42	.51	+1/4	103 Hudson Yards	10 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	104 Hudson Yards	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22 1/2 Grindf w/l	23	.51	+1/4	104 Hudson Yards	10 1/2	11 1/2	18 1/2	105 Hudson Yards	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
52 1/2 Grinn 25	30	.50	+1/4	105 Hydrat 204	6 1/2	42 1/2	58 1/2	106 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
40 1/2 GuarM 4.05	41	11	+1/4	107 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	108 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Ind 204	22	12	+1/4	109 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	110 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
15 1/2 Gulf Ress 147	16	.64	+1/4	111 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	112 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
15 1/2 Gulf Ress 147	16	.64	+1/4	113 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	114 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
15 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	115 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	116 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	117 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	118 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	119 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	120 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	121 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	122 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	123 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	124 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	125 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	126 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	127 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	128 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	129 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	130 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	131 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	132 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	133 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	134 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	135 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	136 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	137 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	138 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	139 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	140 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	141 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	142 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	143 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	144 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	145 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	146 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	147 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	148 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	149 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	150 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	151 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	152 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	153 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	154 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	155 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	156 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	157 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	158 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	159 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	160 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	161 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	162 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	163 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	164 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	165 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	166 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	167 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	168 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	169 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	170 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	171 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	172 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	173 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	174 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
21 1/2 Gulf Wm 448	21	11	+1/4	175 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	176 Hydrat 204	12	12 1/2	11 1/2				

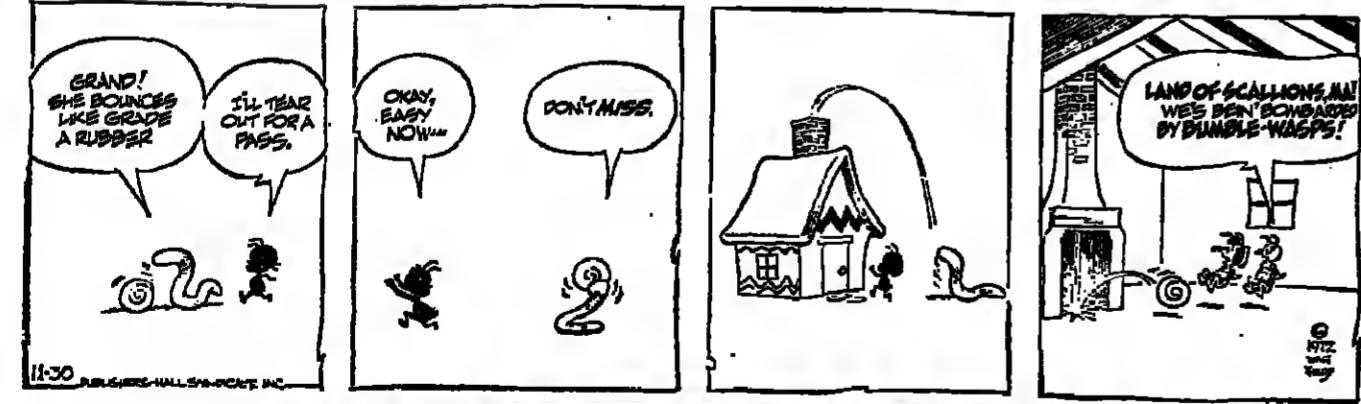
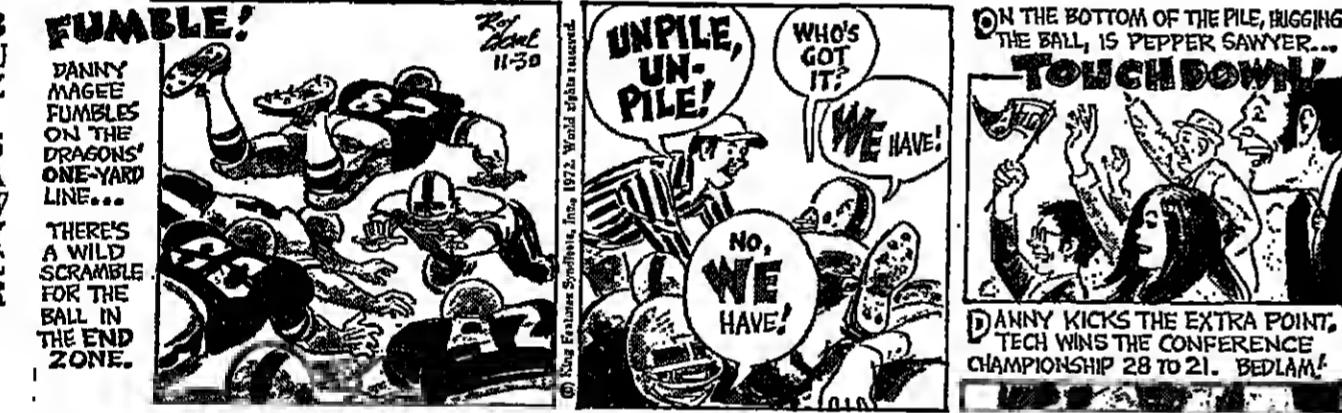
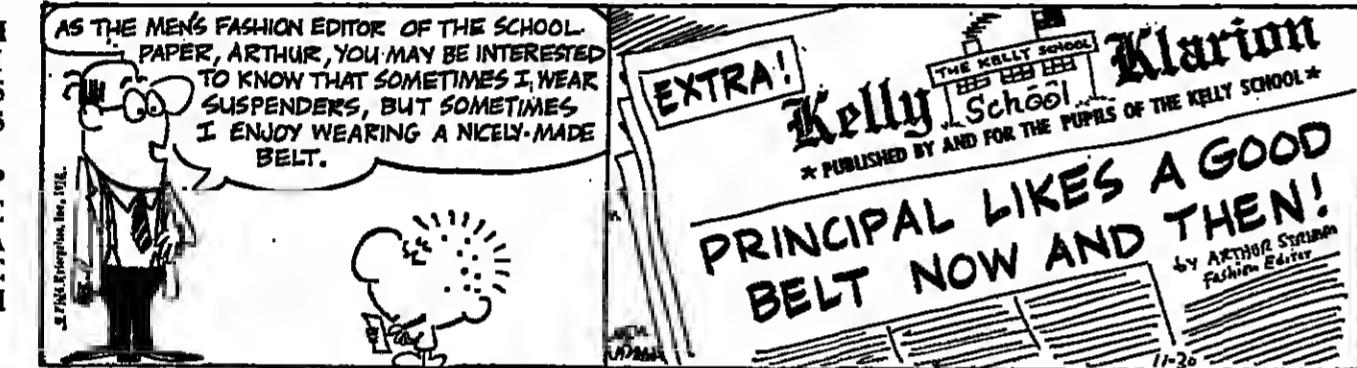


## American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$		Stocks and Div. In \$	
High	Low	Div.	Chg.																
825 15% AAR Corp	20	19	19%	14%	14%	14%	-1%	15%	15%	15%	-1%	16%	16%	16%	-1%	16%	16%	16%	-1%
825 15% AACI Corp	20	19	19%	14%	14%	14%	-1%	15%	15%	15%	-1%	16%	16%	16%	-1%	16%	16%	16%	-1%
825 10% Aeroflot	6	7	7%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	8	8%	8%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%
825 9% Aeroflot	7	8	8%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%
825 2% Aeroflot	8	9	9%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%	11	11%	11%	+1%	11	11%	11%	+1%
825 12% Action Ind	12	14	12%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	14	14%	14%	+1%	16	16%	16%	+1%	16	16%	16%	+1%
825 6% Adams Russ	21	24	21%	5%	5%	5%	+5%	24	24%	24%	+5%	26	26%	26%	+5%	26	26%	26%	+5%
825 2% ADM Indus	3	3	2%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	3	3%	3%	+1%	4	4%	4%	+1%	4	4%	4%	+1%
825 7% ADP Corp	7	8	8%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	8	8%	8%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%
825 7% Adobe Corp	7	8	8%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	8	8%	8%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%
825 4% AEG Pelet	8	9	9%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%
825 6% Aeronaut Inc	8	9	9%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%	10	10%	10%	+1%
825 3% Aeronef Inc	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 5% Aeroflot	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 5% Aeroworx Co	7	8	8%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	8	8%	8%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%
825 7% ARTI Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATIC Corp	7	8	8%	1%	1%	1%	+1%	8	8%	8%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%	9	9%	9%	+1%
825 7% ATIC Ind	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 8% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
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825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
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825 7% ATB Corp	12	13	12%	4%	4%	4%	+4%	13	13%	13%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%	14	14%	14%	+4%
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825 7% ATB Corp	12	13																	

## American Stock Exchange Trading

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High, Low, Div.	100s	P/E	High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div.	100s	P/E	High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div.	100s	P/E	High, Low, Last, Chg	High, Low, Div.	100s	P/E	High, Low, Last, Chg
(Continued from preceding page)															
1214 Ohio Brass	7 11	221	22 22 -12	1254 Polaroid	401	71	70 55% 570	1294 Polar	401	21	21 54% 54	1324 Swiss Inv. Jds	70	61 9	210 214
1274 OIC Corp	30	9	261 274 28 -32	1304 Polych	581	12	12 14% 14 14 14% 14	1354 RPS Prod	30	7	6 50% 50	1384 Swiss Inv. Jds	75	15 11	11 11 11 11 11 11
1274 Old Town	1	1	414 414 414	1364 Polymer	2100	17	17 70% 17 18 18 18	1404 RRC Indus	10	19 19	91 91 91 91	1424 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	23 23	23 23 23 23 23 23
1274 Olds Corp	1	1	414 414 414	1404 Proctor & Gamble	2000	68	68 70% 68 70 70 70	1444 RSC Indus	13	13 13	13 13 13 13	1464 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Omega TV W	1	1	12 15 15 15	1464 Procter & Gamble	2000	68	68 70% 68 70 70 70	1504 RSP Indus	13	13 13	13 13 13 13	1524 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	1524 RSP Indus	13	13 13	13 13 13 13	1564 RSP Indus	16	16 16	124 124 124	1604 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	1564 RSP Indus	16	16 16	124 124 124	1644 RSP Indus	16	16 16	124 124 124	1704 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	1704 RSP Indus	16	16 16	124 124 124	1764 RSP Indus	16	16 16	124 124 124	1824 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	1824 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	1884 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	1944 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
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1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2064 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2124 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2184 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2184 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2244 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2304 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2304 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2364 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2424 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2424 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2484 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2544 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2544 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2604 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2664 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2664 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2724 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2784 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2784 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2844 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2904 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	2904 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	2964 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3024 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3024 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3084 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3144 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3144 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3204 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3264 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3264 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3324 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3384 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3384 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3444 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3504 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3504 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3564 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3624 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3624 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3684 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3744 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3744 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3804 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3864 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3864 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3924 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	3984 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	3984 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4044 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4104 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4104 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4164 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4224 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4224 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4284 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4344 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4344 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4404 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4464 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4464 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4524 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4584 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4584 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4644 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4704 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4704 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4764 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4824 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4824 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4884 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	4944 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15
1274 Oneida Co.	209	6	19 35% 35 35 35	4944 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	5004 Swiss Inv. Jds	74	15 15	15 15 15 15	5064 Swiss Inv. Jds	74</		

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JOHN C. HANNAH

## BLONDIE



## BOOKS

## QUEEN VICTORIA

*From Her Birth to the Death of the Prince Consort.* By Cecil Woodham-Smith. Illustrated. 436 pp. Knopf. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I guess I'm not too disappointed,

and can report that the first volume of Cecil Woodham-Smith's long-awaited biography of Queen Victoria, "From Her Birth to the Death of the Prince Consort," is lively and engrossing enough to keep fans of the royal family happy. But for a while I thought I was witnessing a small miracle—a triumph of drama over scholarship (without the latter being compromised), at long last, from the typical English biography that takes for granted the reader's interest in its subject and simply encrusts it with chronologically arranged detail for the further edification of the faithful. And for a while, or for the first 200 pages or so of "Queen Victoria," I found myself reading a story almost too dramatic to be credited as history... more like something out of a fable.

All this, Mrs. Woodham-Smith manages to milk for its own drama. I found myself hissing Conroy off the stage and cheering with excitement at poems and the glory and the miseries of the courtly career, put into a queen's hand unexpectedly, the Bishop of Durham, probably too heavy for her hold? If you are inclined to cry at weddings, beware.

But once does the author stick to statement, she always sticks to the record, threading her tale with the rosy legends wherever necessary, leaving the fairytale aspect of the story to do with the reader's imagination.

First, there was the question of the succession to one of the most powerful thrones on earth—a question made suddenly urgent by the death in 1817 of the popular Princess Charlotte, daughter of George, Prince of Wales (later George IV), who was acting as regent during the illness (from porphyria) of his father, George III... of a succession already jeopardized by the fact that of the twelve living descendants of George III, the youngest of the seven princes was now 43 years of age, none of the five princesses was under 40 and not one had a legitimate child to inherit the throne.

Then there was the appearance of an heiress in an unlikely quarter—the birth of Victoria, the wife of the Duke of Kent, George III's fourth son, who had finally married (after leaving the mistress with whom he had lived for 27 years) in the hope of improving his disastrous financial situation. Then there was Victoria's obstinate-sounding path to the throne. Her father, the duke, died when she was only 8 months old, leaving her mother without adequate means. Her eldest uncle, now King George IV, shunned her mother and looked to his brothers to produce an heir to implant her. And her mother fell deeply under the influence of the deceased King's equerry, an ambitious Irishman named John Conroy, who schemed with the others to isolate Victoria from all outside influences, to break her will and to gain mastery over her.

Then there was the dramatic countdown to the day of Victoria's accession to the throne, with the king's life hanging in the balance and with it the question of a regency (which would have given Conroy what he wanted), with Conroy ever more desperately trying to bully Victoria into making him her confidential Private Secretary should there be no Regency, and with

And while Mrs. Woodham-Smith reports all this history faithfully enough, and makes clear how it all affected the queen and her family, somehow the dramatic intensity of the first half of the book gets dissipate in the second half. Somehow that begins to seem somewhat faintly absurd about the sense one gets here of Europe's 19th revolutions happening to Queen Victoria and her family, of the Crimean War happening to the royal family, of the siege of Sevastopol happening to them and of the American Civil War being visited upon them. An not the least bad result of this faintly absurd perspective is the unfolding of these great historical events does to the book a narrative style: "Over in the Crimea," one section begins, "a spite of the amalgamation brought by the end of winter, progress was not being made." "Meanwhile, back at Sevastopol," one might almost paraphrase this sentence.)

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a recent United States tournament, one North-South partnership overcame a bidding misunderstanding, and East was entitled to be disappointed.

At both tables East made the obvious opening bid of two no-trumps. To bid in the face of such an opening is normally too dangerous to be considered, but South had an exceptional hand.

At one table South made a natural overall of three clubs—or at least it was natural in his opinion. Unfortunately in the short run, his partner interpreted this rare action as Lundy, showing the two major suits—just as two clubs would have done over an opposing one no-trump.

This was an acceptable alternative interpretation, but North and South, perhaps along with most other expert partnerships, had not discussed this esoteric point.

North, accordingly, jumped to four spades thinking he had found a great fit. He was disill-

NORTHEAST  
♦ JS6532  
♦ 10  
♦ 1073  
♦ 1053

WEST (D) EAST  
♦ Q1074 ♦ AK9  
♦ JS76 ♦ K43  
♦ Q9854 ♦ K152  
♦ — ♦ AK6

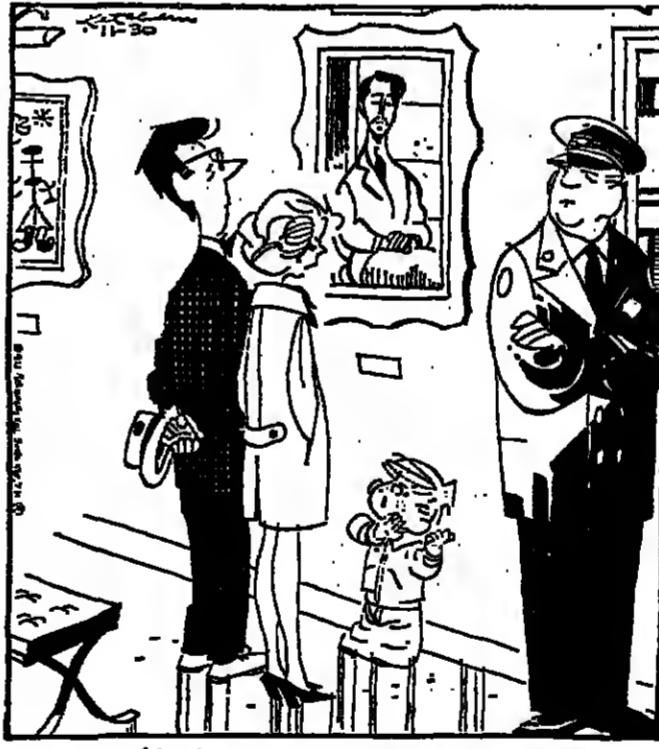
SOUTH  
♦ —  
♦ AQ352  
♦ —  
♦ Q19574

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 2 NT 3 ♠  
Pass ♦ DBL 5 ♠  
Pass Pass DBL Pass  
Pass Pass

West led the diamond six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle  
BIAJIA ABIGUE FILEA  
GRALI GIANI LEADS  
OPAL GZIAPEVITOM  
MALLA PROPI VALISE  
YISIER JELL  
PROSITI TIENSILLE  
LAIV SERIOMI EMATE  
OBQUB DATER GRAS  
FALIMA VALET STAPE  
TOGMAILI VESSET  
RIRE NIERO  
CRUSOIS MISHOMER  
TIOBONI TOIOMI NAME  
DIMAND HEMCE ELIE  
SAISL ASKED ROLL

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TENFO

ITUSE

RUGLAF

YORTHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"**DO** **GO** **DO** **GO**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GIANT DOILY BOILED KNOTTY  
Answer: What the billy goat said to his mate—YOU'RE KIDDING!

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	46 Reaction to a jackhammer	23 Giant great-hous
1 This seat is	49 Wave, in Spain	24 Novelist Claude et al.
6 Absorb	50 Marine bivalves	26 Lasers in 72 series.
13 Take out	54 Too	27 French city
14 Old-World area	56 Bankers' concern	28 Word on the wall
15 Straightens	57 Pollution sources	30 Hialeah's city
16 Large cabinets	58 Misplaces again	31 Rootstock
17 — Plainer	59 Gibe	32 TV offerings
18 Accounts	DOWN	33 Russian czar
20 Drunkard	1 Complete Prefix	34 Ancient Syria
21 Prospector's quest	2 Canting	35 Hope or Youngman
22 Political tactic	3 Range of knowledge	36 Mealt
23 Musical key	4 Seasons in Norway	38 Hug
29 Nine: Prefix	5 Little birds	41 Time periods
30 Trices	6 More weird Designate	43 Strong point
32 Spoke with cadence	7 Vulgar	44 Aunt in "Oklahoma!"
34 Outdoor interrides	8 Biblical friend of David	45 Sunday, Monday, etc.
35 Plays	9 Street shows	47 To — (exactly)
36 Takes turns	10 Boat implement	48 Writer Hunter Scott or Raleigh
37 Chemical prefix	11 Compass reading	51 Nautical direction
39 Sidewalk material	12 Main and Elm: Abbr.	52 Ocean: Abbr.
40 Word for a young girl	13 Fathers	53 Volcano
42 Sacred bull	14 Indian seed plants	55 Native of: Suff
43 Nurtured	15 — volento	56 —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13					16						
15											
17			18		19						
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									25	26	27
									28	29	30
									31	32	33
									34	35	36
									37	38	39
									40	41	42
									43	44	45
50	51	52	53						46	47	48
55									49	50	51
56									52	53	54
58									55	56	57



Art Buchwald

## When Peace Is at Hand

**WASHINGTON.**—When he came back to the United States after his peace talks in Paris, the first thing Henry Kissinger did was report to President Nixon at the Waldorf Towers in New York.

"How was Paris, Henry?"

"Great, Mr. President. They have a new show at the Folies Bergère and..."

"I'm talking about the peace negotiations, Henry."

"Oh, yeah. I think peace is at hand. It's just a question of buttoning down a few points."

"Good. Did Le Duc Tho agree to changing the draft of the cease-fire agreement?"

"No, he didn't. He said he was sticking by the original nine-point plan and his people wouldn't budge an inch."

"I see. What did Thieu's people say about that?"

"They said that unless the entire agreement was rewritten, Saigon would not budge an inch."

"It sounds like a stalemate to me, Henry."

"That's now it sounds to me, too."

"What do we do now, Henry?"

"I thought you might have some ideas, Mr. President."

"I thought you had some ideas, Henry."

"Well why don't I go back to Paris and tell Hanoi unless they change the agreement we will be forced to back President Thieu?"

"That's a thought."

"And then why don't I tell Thieu unless he agrees to the accord as it is presently written,

**Bill Would Lower Calif. Preschool Age**

**SACRAMENTO.**—Gov. Ronald Reagan signed a bill yesterday calling for public preschool education to begin in the 1973-75 school year for children who have reached the age of 3 years, 9 months.

The legislature must reappropriate the provision before it takes effect. Youngsters of 4 years, 9 months at the start of the school year can now enroll in kindergarten.

we will be forced to back Hanoi?"

"Let me get this straight, Henry. We're telling the North Vietnamese that they have to change the agreement and the South Vietnamese they have to accept it without changes?"

"Exactly."

"That sort of confuses me, Henry."

"Well, if it confuses you, just think what it will do to them."

"Do you have any other ideas, Henry?"

"We got the North Vietnamese to agree to a peace settlement by bombing Hanoi and mining Haiphong harbor. Since the South Vietnamese seem to be the stumbling block right now, why not bomb Saigon and mine Cam Ranh Bay?"

"But we can't bomb Saigon. Think of world opinion."

"We can't officially, Mr. President. But suppose we reactivated Air Force Gen. Lovell and gave him very vague orders as to what he could or could not bomb in South Vietnam?"

"But if we mine the harbors of South Vietnam, how do we get Thieu the military aid we promised him?"

"Through North Vietnam, Mr. President. We sweep the mines off Haiphong harbor and ship our supplies to South Vietnam through Haiphong."

"That's the only part I haven't figured out yet, Mr. President, but I have my people working on it."

"Do you have any other ideas, Henry?"

"I have one more plan. You announced that a peace agreement has been reached with both the North and South Vietnamese and then we pull out."

"You mean announce it even if it isn't true?"

"It's your word against theirs, Mr. President."

"That's it, Mr. President. There's only one more idea. What about implementing your secret plan to end the war in 1968?"

"All right, go ahead with it."

"Fine. What is the plan? You know you never told me."

"I'm sorry, Henry, I can't tell you. There are some things a President must keep to himself."

Truffaut says he is not nos-

NICE (HT).—François Truffaut sits in the sun at the bar of the Victoria film studios outside Nice. He has just finished the last shot of his new film, "La Nuit Américaine," and it is time to pack up and go away.

Jean-Pierre Léaud, who has played so often in Truffaut's films, comes past to say goodbye. It is all rather lame. "See you around," says Léaud, shaking hands. "See you around," says Truffaut.

There have been so many false endings as one by one the actors finished their roles and leave. "When the real end comes it means nothing," Truffaut says. "You feel sadness and relief."

"Anyway," he adds, brightening, "one can only improve a film during cutting, so one is eager to get there." He will work exceptionally long on this film and it won't be cut until April. After that he will devote himself to a project so long delayed that it has almost become a joke. "He's going to learn English. Like almost everything else in his life, his need for English is based on his passion for films."

"I bought Pauline Kael's book 'Raising Kane' and I couldn't follow it. I had to have it read out loud. I want to read Paul Capra's autobiography, too; there are lots of books that haven't been translated into French that I want to read."

**Real Thing**

Everyone is of course crazy about film these days: how could one fail to adore something at once so fashionable and so popular? But Truffaut's love is the real thing, one proof being (though surely no proof is needed) that he talks about films and never about his passion for them. Films and his life are inextricably intercut, his life has often been the subject of his films. This is one reason some critics find him too nostalgic. (They also find him too tender: can one be too tender?)

The title for "La Nuit Américaine" comes from a technical phrase in film-making, meaning

tautological. In fact, despite his bright and eager schoolboy face, he has just turned 40 and doesn't even mind that. "Even if I have a reputation for making nostalgic films, I am not nostalgic. I have no memories of being a child. I was always in a hurry to grow up. I am glad not to be a child."

"My reputation for nostalgia is because I always put myself in films, sometimes without knowing. In 'Une Belle Fille Comme Moi' there's the Roman Catholic rascal who's offended by a pornographic book display. I only just remembered now that I once saw a curé turn purple at the Gare St. Lazare when he saw a slightly off-color magazine. That was just after

"In this picture I needed a street spraying machine. I was horrified that it turned out to be a modern one. I am always horrified," he adds with a slightly self-mocking smile, "that a thing turns out to be modern. The fire engine in 'Tremble Tremble' was too modern—I wanted it to be like the one in 'Mr. Deeds Goes to Town'."

### Fantasy

"I hate documentaries." Truffaut continues. "I like the cinema in which life and truth and fiction mingle.

"People who hate the cinema always say they like documentaries." He laughs. "I like fantasy, the films I like are when nothing is true, when even the exteriors are reconstructed. Murnau's film, 'The Big Sleep,' nothing in there was real, it was all made in the studio. It gives a wonderful harmony."

One of Truffaut's sets for "La Nuit Américaine" is a Paris square, reproduced in Nice for "The Madwoman of Chaillot" and left there because it was too expensive to destroy. He is shooting in color though he prefers black and white. "I like black and white better than color because color is too lifelike. Black and white has a quality of untruth."

The title for "La Nuit Américaine" comes from a technical phrase in film-making, meaning



François Truffaut

where it was funny, but it turned out to be tragic as she played it."

Another scene is from "La Peau Douce," when Françoise Dorléac and Jean Desailly put their bungalow into an oven to make love unseasoned. While filming, Truffaut had the idea of having a cat come into and lap the milk off the tree and a special cat was hired and starved for three days to do the scene. He wouldn't touch the milk and finally the cat of the studio concierge was called in and did it in one take.

"I don't really want this film to be static, but scenes like that, it will be static, looking towards the director who tries to be sophisticated. Often I try to show that the cinema is better than life, and of course that this film shows that life is better than the cinema."

One may wonder if the film that Fernand, the director played by Truffaut, is making is a good one, but that is his life: asking if the play that Anna Magnani is in Jean Renoir's play-within-a-film, "The Golden Coach," is a good one. The comparison with Renoir's film, which one critic called "a comedy of love and appearances" is not entirely irrelevant because Renoir is Truffaut's acknowledged master and Truffaut says, without elaborating, that "Day for Night" may be his "Golden Coach."

"For the first time he is using international actors: the Canadian Alexandra Stewart, the Italian Valentino Cortese, the bilingual British-born Jacqueline Bisset ("I see her as the daughter of a French star who went to America—the daughter of, say, Claudette Colbert") and Jean-Pierre Aumont, who plays the synthesis of French actors who made a career in America. He is using international actors because, he says, the French cinema doesn't have the mythological aspect he wants. Jean-Pierre Léaud in the film, he adds, is close to what he is in real life."

### Minor Figures

More important for Truffaut, "Day for Night" will also show the minor figures in film-making, the script girl, grips, all the team. This film will surprise me a good deal, it's surprised me a good deal already, scenes never come out as one planned.

"There is a funny scene with Valentino Cortese as a drunken actress who can't remember her lines and has to have them written and pinned up every

Associated Press  
Dancers lifting Ann-Margret during show in Las Vegas

## PEOPLE: Battered Ann-Margret Back After the Fall

Entertainer Ann-Margret, her face black and blue and numb beneath her makeup, sang and danced through a comeback performance Tuesday night in Las Vegas and joked of the near-fatal injuries suffered in a fall 10 weeks ago. The injuries included five facial bone fractures, a broken jaw, a concussion, a knee injury and a broken arm.

"I didn't think I was going to perform anywhere again, but thanks to the doctors and a lot of love here I am as good as new," she said in a tearful speech at the end of her 75-minute act. The capacity crowd gave her a standing ovation. "One of the best things about my recovery is I can talk," said the singer-dancer-actress whose jaw was wired shut for weeks.

An under-feathered black skimmer from Long Island Sound got a helping wing from the Audubon Society and migrated to Florida by plane. The bird, similar to a tern, didn't have enough feathers to make the flight himself, so a society member who found the bird arranged the flight to Jacksonville. He rode in a crate in the pressurized section of the baggage compartment and arrived in good shape, said Mrs. Denise Steel of V. Brunswick, England. Her 2-year-old son Derek rammed a plastic toilet training seat on her head and she couldn't get it off. She had to take him on a three-mile bus ride to a station where firemen cut his own way back to New York.

A pretty fair football player at the University of Minnesota in the 1960s, U.S. Sen. Quentin Burdick, 64, a North Dakota

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